# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,749.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1877.



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## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will or the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
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| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
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## TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | 2 8 |
| Third do. | 2 8 |
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a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...th instant... is As. per Line.
Second do. 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding „ 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Rs. 1-0 |
| Each succeeding line | „ 0-4 As. |

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. "RAPPAHANNOCK," 2,127 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R., on SATURDAY, the 24th Feb. 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Kutmahgarry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochim, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and Pilot Station at any other place where Inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. "UMBALLA" 849 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B. No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. "UMBALLA," 849 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R.L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd February 1877, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. "VINGORLA," 572 Tons, 125 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th February 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole and Gokli Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

*For later steamers see list given below.*

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | Including Wines |
| Suez | 35 | 22 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 52 | 35 | 14-10 | |

Without Wines

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at the hour advertised. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Rates of Freight and other information, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 9th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

REGULAR STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

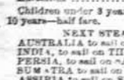
MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer [illegible], Captain Donnio, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, 8th March next, to be followed by the [illegible] to leave on SATURDAY, the 10th idem.

For passage and particulars of freight apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. MACEDONIA [illegible] WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] Passengers and Cargo for the following ports [illegible] ALEXANDRIA on the Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy B. gauge taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME and Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.



THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatched as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th February 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

S. S. SICILY,
CAPTAIN HARBORD.
(THE PROPERTY OF Mr. DAVID MacIVER, M. P.)

THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL, calling at Aden, about FORTNIGHT and Malta on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo. She has very comfortable and airy accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For Rates of Passage-Money, &c.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. CATHAY | 2982 | 460 | R. T. Dundas | 26th Feb. |
| — VENETIA | 2726 | 455 | C. G. Perrins | 4th March. |
| S. PEKIN | 3777 | 500 | W. Woolcott | 12th do. |
| — SUMATRA | 2498 | 450 | C. Anderson | 19th do. |
| S. MONGOLIA | 2833 | 530 | A. Coleman | 26th do. |
| — PERA | 2119 | 450 | Geo. Hyde | 2nd April. |
| S. MIRZAPORE | 3763 | 600 | A. Parish | 9th do. |
| — SIAM | 3090 | 500 | N. W. Hazelwood | 16th do. |
| S. MALWA | 2983 | 450 | P. S. Tomlin | 23rd do. |
| — NIZAM | 2725 | 450 | A. E. Barlow | 30th do. |
| S. ASSAM | 3083 | 500 | N. Stewart | 7th May. |
| — THIBET | 2593 | 400 | G. F. Cates | 14th do. |
| S. SURAT | 3141 | 530 | G. C. Burne | 21st do. |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head as Managon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 1st February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

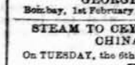
On TUESDAY, the 6th March 1877, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, (2,619 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain G. Lee, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 20th February 1877. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

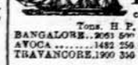
Tons. H. P.

BANGALORE..2061 500 Capt G. N. Hector 3rd March at 3 P. M.
AVOCA .....1482 250 Capt R. G. Stead 31st March at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE.1900 350 Capt W. Barratt 28th April at 3 P. M.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 6th February 1877. Superintendent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company's Steamer MEMPI, 2,680 Tons, and 250 H. P., Captain G. Dowcich, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 26th February 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

| | Cabin. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 180 | Rs. 120 |
| To Port Said | „ 300 | „ 131 9 |
| To Suez | „ 280 | „ 122 8 |
| To Aden | „ 150 | „ 66 0 |

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. CASTORE, | 2,7 0 Tons, | 250 H.P., | on the 31st March 1877 |
| S.S. PALLUCE, | 2,700 do. | 250 do. | 10th April „ |
| S.S. ETTORE, | 3,800 do. | 400 do. | 10th May „ |

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.
28, Bombay Green, 15th February 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
CAPT. KENNETH HORE.

THE above Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, positively.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 30th January 1877. Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer STRATHLEVEN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th February 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. SICILY, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIP MENNOCK, CAPTAIN MURRAY, FROM THE CLYDE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Vessel are be-by informed of her arrival, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the consignees. No responsibility for the condition of the Goods will be acknowledged after they leave the ship's side, and no Claim of any kind will be paid without bearing the Captain's countersignature.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship Mennock.
Bombay, 20th February 1877.

SALE OF WRECK.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE FROM 15TH TO 22ND FEBRUARY 1877.

ON account of the concerned, there will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Bimlipatam on THURSDAY, the 22nd February 1877, the Hull and Machinery of the Screw steamer DACCA, of 2,949 Tons, and 300 H. P., together with such unsalved portion of the Cargo then remaining on board, as the vessel lies on the Easterly Rocks, near Bimlipatam

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)
Bombay, 9th February 1877.

## HOUSES TO LET.

MATHERAN.

THE BUNGALOWS TO LET for HOT SEASON, known as follows :—

WADIA LODGE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation : 4 Bed-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.

WALKER'S COTTAGE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation : 2 Bed-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.

CAMA COTTAGE. Rent Rs 450. Accommodation : 2 Bed-rooms 2 Dressing-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Sitting and Dining-rooms.

THE KEEPSAKE. Rent Rs. 300. Accommodation : 1 Bed-room, 2 Bath-rooms and 1 Sitting-room.

THE FOLLY, an excellent Upstair BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 1,000 per year in advance. Accommodation : 4 Bed-rooms and 4 Bath-rooms ; up-stairs : 2 Bed-rooms and 2 Bath-rooms, besides Sitting and Dining-rooms Downstairs.

Apply to

J. C. PINTO,
Proprietor Alexandra Hotel.

## HOTELS.

MATHERAN HOTEL.
GARBUT HALL.

ONE of the most elevated Bungalows in Matheran and commands a very pleasant View.

BRANCH OF THE "POONA HOTEL."

BAZAAR SUPPLIES received from BOMBAY and POONA DAILY.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class ; and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms.—Moderate.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRICES TO MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

Address—5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

VAUGHAN-JONES' ("Standard" Brand) Old Tom, RUM—The "Standard" Jamaica, Scotch Whiskies, ORANGE BITTERS and GINGER BRANDY, Curaçao, Cherry Brandy (the original Brandy—black Cherry Brandy) Ginger and Orange Wines. Bottled Ports and Sherries.

Orders through a London House, or if direct accompanied by a requittance.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION, ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies :—

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES.

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION Sold by all Gun-makers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY.

BENEFIT
OF
THE SISTERS FORD.

UNDER THE
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
H. E. ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD J. MACDONALD, K.C.S.I.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 24TH FEB. 1877.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,
AND
THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
IN
OFFENBACH'S MASTER-PIECE,
THE GRAND DUCHESS
OF
GEROLSTEIN,
IN FOUR ACTS.

DURING THE EVENING,
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
WILL PERFORM :—

1st { SPINNLIED ..... LILOLFF.
     { PASQUINADE ..... GOTTSCHALK.
AND
HIBERNIAN ECHOES ..... ROUVILLE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .....Rs. 4 | Stalls .....Rs. 3
Gallery ..... 2 | Pit ..... 1

Box Office open at SOUNDY and Co ; where plan may be seen and seats secured.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to any part of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and contains alterations, the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

WANTED, a NATIVE CLERK who can write a GOOD HAND and sharp in ACCOUNTS. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to "H.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a LANDAULET BROUGHAM, imported by present owner, a most perfect open and close carriage, the property of an Officer. For particulars apply to

THE MANAGER.
Parvis' Agency, Bombay.

SAILORS' HOME.—TENDERS are invited for the PURVEYANCE of the SAILORS' HOME for a year certain, or such term as may be agreed on. Scale of Provisioning will be shown and any other information afforded by

J. MENTEITH BREBNER,
Honorary Secretary.
Government Shipping Office.

TO MEDICAL GENTLEMEN.—PARTNERSHIP in a well-established Practice with a view to succeed in a few years. Receipts very handsome a year, with unusual scope for increase by a doubly qualified Gentleman not afraid of work, and had paid especial attention to MIDWIFERY PRACTICE and EYE DISEASES. A third or half Share for disposal. Two-thirds of the premium should be paid on entry, and the rest in twelve months. Apply personally at 64, Nanabhoy Bomonjee Street, between 3 and 5 P.M. Bombay, 22nd February 1877.

*Now Ready.*
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY
OF
INDIAN FAMINES.
By "MENIOR."
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

REDUCED PRICES.
Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO ;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND.
Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NOW READY.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.
PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date ; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Steam Launch ROSE will leave for ELEPHANTA on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M. Tickets Rs. 3-8. Apply to Wm. SMITH, Star and Garter Hotel.

TOBACCO.—Finest Moss Rose Brand, Rs. 2-8 per 1 lb packet, or As. 12 per ½ lb. Tin. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE—Mrs. WILKINSON, 4 Hornby Row, Fort.

RAMPART ROW—TO LET, a spacious ROOM on the Ground Floor. Rent Rs. 40. Apply to ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c., apply at this Office.

AMERICAN LUMBER, 1 and 2 inch, for sale in lots to suit. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

A Lady with three children requires two large Rooms in a Family House with use of kitchen, &c. Reply, stating terms and locality, to "E.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, SCOTCH TERRIER DOGS, FOX TERRIER, one POINTER, one BULL DOG, DORKIN FOWLS and BANTAMS, just arrived from England, to be seen at Mr. W. SMITH'S Star and Garter Hotel, Esplanade.

## NOTICES.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

*For Sale at this Office.*

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy. 25 pp

Price—Four Annas

## TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

*ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.*

TABLE PLATE.

| Fiddle Pattern. Cash. Rs. a. | Fiddle Pattern. Credit. Rs. a. | | Beaded, Lily, of Thread Pattern. Cash. Rs. a. | Beaded, Lily, of Thread Pattern. Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 0 | 30 0 | Table Forks or Spoons, full size ..... Per dozen | 36 0 | 40 0 |
| 20 0 | 22 8 | Dessert Forks do. do. ..... „ | 27 0 | 30 0 |
| 12 8 | 14 0 | Tea Spoons do. do. ..... „ | 16 8 | 18 0 |
| 12 8 | 14 0 | Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..... „ | 18 0 | 20 2 |
| 1 2 | 1 4 | Mustard Spoons do. ..... Each | 1 8 | 1 18 |
| 0 14 | 1 0 | Caddy Spoons ..... „ | 1 4 | 1 2 |
| 1 4 | 1 8 | Sugar Spoons ..... „ | 1 8 | 1 18 |
| 2 4 | 2 8 | Sugar Tongs ..... „ | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| 9 0 | 10 0 | Ice Claws (Scissor shaped) ..... „ | 9 8 | 10 0 |
| 4 8 | 5 0 | Ice Tongs ..... „ | 5 8 | 6 8 |
| 2 4 | 2 8 | Butter Knives ..... „ | 3 0 | 3 0 |
| 2 4 | 2 8 | Pickle or Oyster Forks ..... „ | 2 8 | 3 8 |
| 2 4 | 2 8 | Toddy Ladles ..... „ | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| 2 4 | 2 8 | Sauce do. ..... „ | 3 0 | 3 0 |
| 7 0 | 8 0 | Soup do. ..... „ | 9 0 | 10 0 |
| 4 8 | 5 0 | Gravy Spoons ..... „ | 5 8 | 6 0 |
| 3 0 | 3 8 | Marrow do. ..... „ | 3 8 | 4 0 |
| 4 0 | 4 8 | Chatni do. ..... „ | 4 8 | 5 0 |
| 5 0 | 5 8 | Sardine Tongs ..... „ | 5 8 | 6 0 |
| 3 0 | 3 8 | Knife Rests ..... Per pair | 3 8 | 4 0 |
| 14 8 | 16 0 | Fish Helpers ..... „ | 16 0 | 18 8 |
| | | Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle ..... Each | 6 0 | 6 0 |

TABLE CUTLERY.

| | A Quality. Cash. Rs. a. | A Quality. Credit. Rs. a. | B Quality. Cash. Rs. a. | B Quality. Credit. Rs. a. | C Quality. Cash. Rs. a. | C Quality. Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Table Knives, full size ..... Per doz. | 30 0 | 34 0 | 25 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 |
| Table Knives, second (dessert) size ..... „ | 25 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 17 0 | 19 0 |
| Meat Carvers ..... Per pair | 10 8 | 11 8 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 |
| Game Carvers ..... „ | 10 8 | 11 8 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 |
| Steel Sharpeners ..... Each | 4 8 | 5 0 | 3 8 | 4 0 | 2 8 | 3 0 |
| Complete Sets, as above ..... | 80 8 | 90 0 | 64 8 | 72 8 | 53 8 | 60 8 |
| Wheel Knife Sharpeners ..... | | 5 0 | 5 8 | 4 0 | 4 8 | |

NAPKIN RINGS.

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch ..... | 12 0 | 13 8 |
| Set of six, 1¾ by 1 inch ..... | 13 8 | 15 0 |
| Set of six, 1¾ or 2 by 1¼ inch ..... | 16 0 | 18 0 |

☞ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

## APOLLO BUNDER REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

NOW OPEN.

A BILLIARD SALOON acknowledged to be the Coolest and best Lighted Billiard Room in Bombay.

N. B.—There is a private Billiard Room, and Cold Suppers can always be supplied.

KERNER AND MINNS,
LESSEES,
TIFFIN AND OYSTER ROOMS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

## PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE PAINT (in all colours) possesses the following great advantages over Lead Paint :—

DOES NOT BLISTER,
NEARLY DOUBLE BULK,
GREATER COVERING POWER,
HAS NO CHEMICAL ACTION ON METALS,
IS NON-POISONOUS,
WILL STAND AN EXTREME OF HEAT which would destroy White Lead.

SILICATE WHITE is the only Paint that will stand the action of sulphuretted Hydrogen and other Gases without tarnishing, and retain its colour under all conditions.

Recommended by the Social Science Congress. See *Times*, *Architect*, and *Builder*.

Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL & Co, Bombay ; F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta ; ASPINWALL & Co., Madras ; LAW, BROWN & Co., Colombo ; TODD, FINDLAY & Co., Rangoon ; FLEMING & Co., Karrachee ; or to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

## MRS. LAKE.

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below,

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in 'great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.
Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours.
The New Lace Fichu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet-side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO CHRISTY MINSTREL "TROUPES."

NOTE NEW ADDRESS

*THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT, 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.*

VIOLINS.
MODELS OF

| | |
|---|---|
| Stradivarius ..... | Rs. 60 0 |
| Guarnerius ..... | „ 75 0 |
| Other Violins, from Rs. 80 to ..... | „ 100 0 |

Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin. Finish—Black wood case complete.

| | |
|---|---|
| Model of Gaspard da Salo, inlaid back and carved head, with 2 Bows, &c., &c., in Velvet-lined Black wood case complete ..... | Rs. 150 0 |
| Violin strings per set ..... | „ 0 12 |
| Cheap Violins and Bow not in cases from ..... | „ 4 0 |
| Do. 25, 35, 45 and ..... | „ 5 0 |
| Violin Bow, each Rs. 3, 5, 7 and ..... | „ 6 0 |
| Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin ..... | „ 3 0 |

BANJOS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Six-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood, in case complete ..... | Rs. 25 0 |
| Do. do. plain wood, brass hoop, in case complete ..... | „ 28 0 |
| Seven-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood, in case complete ..... | „ 30 0 |
| Do. do. Brass Hoop, in case complete ..... | „ 35 0 |
| Do. do. do., plain wood, machine head, of superior make in case complete ..... | „ 40 0 |
| Do. do. do., inlaid wood, in case complete ..... | „ 50 0 |
| Cheap Banjos without cases, each Rs. 15, 20 and ..... | „ 9 0 |
| Tuning Pipes for Six-stringed Banjo, ..... | „ 25 0 |
| Piccolo Banjos, each Rs. 5 and ..... | „ 8 0 |
| Banjos strings per set, Rs. 2-8 and ..... | „ 3 8 |

TAMBOURINES.
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Six jingles, 12 inches in diameter ..... | Rs. 6 0 |
| Nine jingles, 12 inches ..... | „ 9 0 |
| Twelve jingles, 12 inches in diameter ..... | „ 12 0 |
| Four jingles, 14 inches in diameter ..... | „ 12 0 |
| Tacked Parchment heads ..... | „ 2 0 |
| Extra Parchment heads always kept in stock, each Re. 1 and ..... | „ 1 8 |

NIGGER BONES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Per set ..... | Rs. 2 0 |
| A substitute for Bones—The Distinct ..... | „ 2 0 |

CASTAGNETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ebony, Boxwood, or Rosewood, per set ..... | Rs. 2 0 |

TRIANGLES AND STRIKES.

| | |
|---|---|
| From ..... | Rs. 5 0 |

"THE CHRISTY MINSTREL"
TREBLE ENGLISH PATENT CONCERTINA,

| | |
|---|---|
| In Rosewood, with full compass of 48 notes, of excellent tone and finish, *specially made for S. Rose & Co.* | |
| Each ..... | Rs. 65 0 |
| Concertinas, Superior Manufacture ..... | „ 85 0 |
| German Concertinas, each Rs. 5, 7, 10, 15, 18 and ..... | „ 20 0 |

FLUTINAS
SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosewood, best fittings, 10 keys and 2 stops ..... | Rs. 23 0 |

ACCORDEONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosewood, 18 pearl keys, 2 stops ..... | Rs. 18 0 |
| Do. 24 „ 2 do. ..... | „ 20 0 |

CORNETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Excellent manufacture (Distin & Co.), with crooks complete, Price, in case ..... | Rs. 80 0 |
| Cheaper Instrument, each Rs. 50, 65 and ..... | „ 75 0 |

FLUTES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Concert Flute, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in fluted Mahogany lock case ..... | Rs. 64 0 |
| Flute in E-flat, of Cocoa-wood, with six German Silver keys and German Silver tip, in fluted Mahogany lock case ..... | „ 45 0 |
| Flute in F, of Cocoa-wood, with six German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock case ..... | „ 45 0 |
| Cheaper Flutes with 8 keys each Rs. 5, 10, 15, 25 and ..... | „ 35 0 |

PICCOLOS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cocoa-wood, with German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in D, E flat, or G, in Plush-lined Mahogany box ..... | Rs. 20 0 |

FLAGEOLET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute head 6 German Silver keys and German silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock box ..... | Rs. 25 0 |
| Brass Wh

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 21st FEBRUARY.

We are still without anything definite respecting political matters, but judging by the funds in London the position is no worse than it was, Consols being still quoted at 95¼; French Rentes at 106½, an improvement of ¼.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed steady, sales 8,000 bales, spot prices unchanged except a decline of 1-16d in G. F. Westerns and d. in G. F. Tinnevelly. To arrive there is no actual alteration; F. G. F. Omra, with the G. F. clause, January-February shipment, Canal, is quoted at 5 9-32d., and Good Broach, with the F. G. F. clause, February-March shipment, Cape, at 6¼d per lb. Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet at a decline of 1-16d. per piece in Grey Shirtings, and as yesterday's receipts at the American ports were well up, there seems good ground for expecting quiet accounts from Liverpool to-morrow.

New York telegrams of yesterday's date quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12⅞ cents, an advance of 1-8 cent per lb, May shipment unchanged at 13 1-8 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

| | 1877. This week. | Last week | 1876. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts ... | 18,000 | 24,000 | 20,000 | 12,000 |
| Four days' do. ... | 48,000 | 68,000 | 59,000 | 42,000 |
| Total since 1st Sept. ... | 3,456,0003 | 350,000 | | 2,867,000 |

In the London General Produce Markets Coffee is quieter at a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and Mysore. Cocoanut Oil is unaltered. Bombay and Calcutta Linseed is unchanged, but Ferozepore Rapeseed has declined 1s. 6d. and Calcutta 6d. per quarter. At the London Colonial wool sales, which opened yesterday, 268,500 bales will be offered. Prices show a decline of 1d. to 2d. per lb.

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 56½d. per oz. and we do not hear of any private advices to the contrary.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been steady but unchanged as regards rates. The Banks have not been quite so anxious to buy, but on the other hand there has been no pressure to sell, the usual state of things on Council draft to-day. For the time being everything will depend on the result of the biddings. If the Secretary of State accepts current rates we may look for a continuance of the decline, while a fixed minimum above the market level would probably give a temporary firmness. No amount of finessing, however, can alter the ultimate result, and the sooner the Government see that the better for all concerned. We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand | ...1s. 9¼d. | per Rupee | |
| Do 6 months' sight | ...1s. 9 13-16d. | ,, | |
| Credits, 4 | ,, ...1s. 9 13-16d. | ,, | |
| Documents, 4 | ,, ...1s. 9¼d. | ,, | |

On Calcutt we quote demand drafts at ¼ per cent. premium; 60 days' sight 1 per cent. discount nominal.

Government Paper continues remarkably quiet, no transactions of any importance having transpired to-day. We call Fours, Rs. 98¼; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¾.

Shares are still quiet with no important fluctuations. Bank of Bombays are firm at 38 per cent premium. Colaba Land shares have improved Rs. 5. Press Companies show no change with the exception of an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Companies are steady but not in active request. Bombay United, Khandeish Spinning and Madras United are Rs. 5 higher, Dhurrumsey and Mazagon Rs. 5. per share lower.

Cotton continues firm with a fair enquiry, but yesterday's American receipts being looked upon as comparatively liberal, there is more disposition shown to sell. A strong demand prevails for Ginned Broach for early delivery and Rs. 204 has been paid for half-pressed, but otherwise prices are the same as yesterday, and all still Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per candy over Liverpool arrival quotations. Yesterday's receipts here were over 7,000 bales, but the total for the week seems likely to be very little over last. We quote:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Best Hingunghaut ready | | | Rs. 210 | per candy f.p. |
| ,, Ginned Broach | ,, | ..... | ,, 208 | ,, |
| ,, Akola | ,, | ..... | ,, 198 | ,, |
| Good Omras | ,, | ..... | ,, 197 | ,, |
| F. G. F. ,, | ,, | ..... | ,, 194 | ,, |
| G. F. ,, | ,, | ..... | ,, 192 | ,, |
| Good Dholleras | April | ..... | ,, 199 | ,, |
| F. G. F. ,, | ,, | ..... | ,, 195 | ,, |
| G. F. ,, | ,, | ..... | ,, 192 | ,, |

Freights are quiet, but steady for immediate shipment at £2-3 9 for Liverpool by Canal steamers. For further forward however, shippers in view of the large number of steamers on the way out do not seem inclined to engage unless at a decline from current rates. By sail for Liverpool £2-2-6 is the quotation and for Havre the same.

Piece Goods are extremely slow, the demand having fallen off considerably in anticipation of the approaching Holi holidays. Prices are unaltered. For local Yarns the enquiry is rather more active, about 400 bales having been placed within the past two days for China and Calcutta.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Banks | No. of Shares. | Nominal Value per sh. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | p. a. | p. a. | |
| Agra Bank | 100,000 | 100 | all | 6 p. ct | 102 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 6 do. | 685 xd |
| Bank of Bombay | 30,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 690 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 8 do. | 640 |
| Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. I. & China. | 80,000 | 250 | all | 8 do. | 285 |
| Hong. & Shanghai Bank. | 40,000 | 125 | all | 8 do. | 389 |
| Chartered Bank of India and China | 40,000 | 200 | all | 5 do. | 180 |
| National Bank of India. | 87,320 | 250 | 125 | 6 do. | 105 |
| Oriental Bank | 40,000 | 250 | all | 10 do. | 485 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba Land Co. (New). | 8,948 | 2,000 | all | 25 | 1600 |
| Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited | 7,800 | 150 | all | .. | 110 |
| Mazagon Land | 1,750 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 20 p. a. | 660 |
| Port Canning Land Company, Limited | 6,500 | 1,400 | all | 10 do. | 225 xd. |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | .. | £20 | 218 3-0 | 5 p. c. | 267 |
| Do. New £20 Shares | .. | £20 | 130 14-0 | do. | 28 |
| Ditto | .. | £20 | 65 7 3 | do. | 72 |
| Ditto | .. | £20 | 21 12 11 | do. | 23 |
| B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co. Do. New Shares | .. | £100 | 1,000 | do. | 1,100 |
| | .. | £18 | 196 5-15 | do. | 210 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandra S. and W. Co. | 750 | 1,250 | all | 75 p.a* | 1,050 |
| Alfred Mills Bombay | 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 16 p.c. | 1,050 |
| Alliance Spinning | 800 | 2,500 | all | ..00* | 2,400 |
| Ang o-Indian S. and W. Company | 80,000 | 100 | 50 | .. | 75 |
| Bhownuggur M. and P. Company | 800 | 2,000 | .. | 100 p.a. | 1,575 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | all | 65 p.a. | 1,150 |
| Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company | 2,000 | 500 | all | .. | 265 |
| Broach Mills | 1,200 | 120 | all | 10 p.a* | 130 |
| Colaba S. and W. Co. | 900 | 1,000 | all | 100 p.. | 845 |
| Coorla S. and W. Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | .. | 985 |
| Dhurumsey Spinning | 2,500 | 500 | 450 | .. | 650 |
| Dhurumsey Spinning | 2,000 | 2,000 | all | .. | 1,050 |
| Fleming S. and W. Co. | 1,200 | 1,250 | all | 110 p.a. | 1,650 |
| Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | all | 80 p.a* | 1,295 |
| Hindustan S. & W. Co. | 875 | 1,000 | all | 120 p.a. | 1,140 |
| Hydrabad S. and W. Co. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 800 |
| Jewraj Balloo Mills | 750 | 1,000 | all | 45 p.a* | 1,105 |
| Khandeish Spinning | 750 | 1,000 | all | 80 p.a* | 1,170 |
| K. Mancherjee S. & W. Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | .. | 990 |
| Madras Spinning | 800 | 1,250 | all | Nil | 975 |
| Madras U. Spinning | 425 | 1,000 | all | 75 p.a* | 1,285 |
| Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co. | 50,000 | 50 | 30 | .. | 37 |
| Mandvie S. and W. Co. | 1,200 | 500 | all | .. | 420 |
| Muncherjee Petit's | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 70 p.a* | 1,375 |
| Morarjee Spinning | 1,043 | 1,000 | all | 80 p.a* | 1,380 |
| Mazagon S. and W. Co. | 2,000 | 5,000 | .. | .. | 315 |
| National S. and W. Co. of India. | 250 | 1,000 | all | .. | 225 |
| Nerind S. and W. Co. | 400 | 1,000 | all | .. | 225 |
| Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 600 | 2,000 | all | .. | 945 |
| Nursey S. and W. Co. | 2,500 | 400 | all | .. | 370 |
| Oriental | 625 | 1,000 | all | 50 p.a* | 550 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning | 600 | 1,250 | all | .. | 1,160 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | .. | 995 |
| Scondercas Spinning | 880 | 1,000 | all | 50. p.a. | 900 |
| Do do. ½ Share. | 800 | 1,000 | 250 | 125 p.a. | 200 |
| Sholapore S. and W. Co. | 500 | 1,000 | all | .. | 980 |
| Victoria Mills | 556 | 1,000 | all | .. | 650 |

*Per Share for the half-year.

### BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 17th February, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.

| | Rs | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 48,897 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandise | 87,642 | 0 | 0 |
| Others Receipts | 420 | 0 | 0 |
| Telegraph | 705 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 1,37,664 | 0 | 0 |

Corresponding week in February 1876.

Open 430½ Miles.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 49,508 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandise | 99,419 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Receipts | 310 | 0 | 0 |
| Telegraph | 397 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 1,49,633 | 0 | 0 |
| Decrease Rs. | 5,939 | 0 | 0 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Basque Esperance, 525 tons, Captain D. G. Go', will sail to-day for Mangalore, with original cargo from Bordeaux.

The Steamship Ocean, 162 tons, Commander S. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Kutch and Coast, with a general cargo and one hundred and forty deck passengers.

The s. s. Peshwan, 51 tons, Captain J. E. Gammon arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and seventy-five deck passengers.

The s. s. Autocrat, 996 tons, Captain J. White, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (February 10th), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bangalore, 1 310 tons Captain G. N. H. ster, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Australia, &c., with Australian mails, general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Bromley, Mr S. B. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. . W. Jacomb, Mr and Mr. Wicker, Mr. and Mrs. Flanders, and members of the Royal English Opera Bouffe Company.

The Basque Messager, 786 tons, Captain R. Murray, which arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Glasgow (September 31st), brought the following cargo:—1,342 casks sulphuric acid, 90 casks sulphur, 450 casks beer, 205 casks acid, 170 cases tobacco pipes, 2 cases books, 55,100 bricks, 28 casks paint and color, 20 casks rice bowls, and 497 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

### ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Benga lore (s) | Hector | Melbourne, Jan 25. |
| 21 | Venetia (s) | Ferrins | Suez, Feb 9. |
| | Pehlwan (s) | Gammon | Leiuguria, Feb 19. |
| | Autocrat (s) | Whit | Aden. Feb 13. |

### DEPARTURE.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Oorun (s) | Baker | Kutch and Coast. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Barque Esperance, Got, to Mangalore.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar.
Blaze Esperance, to Mozambique.
Steamer Autocrat, for Havre.

## CALCUTTA.

### ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Baghdad (s) | Scott | Moulmein, Feb 8. |
| | Madura (s) | Gavin | Galle, Feb 10. |
| | Riga (s) | Clarke | Madras, Feb 12. |
| | Atalanta (s) | Wering | Pondicherry, Feb 12. |
| | Madras (s) | Stevenson | Rangoon, Feb 11. |
| | Satara (s) | Flower | Cameron, Feb 1. |
| | Benga'a (s) | Crueland | Genoa, Jan 13. |
| | Mirza ore | Thomson | Liverpool, Oct 3. |
| | Hamilton | Hill | Bombay, De 29. |
| | Dilharree | McNely | Brisbane, Oct 6. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Queen Anne (s) | ..... | ..... |
| | Arundel | ..... | ..... |
| | Cronstadt | ..... | ..... |

### PASSENGERS.

Per Baghdad—Dr Gibbons, Mr and Mrs McLeod, 1 infant and 1 European maid, Mr Shirley, Mr Waldbeck, Mr Grieve, Capt Brown, Mr Roy, 2 Hindoo Ladies, and 1 child, and 66 deck.
Per Riga—Mrs Clarke.
Per Atalanta—28 Lascars.
Per Satara—Major H C Wright, Mahomed Sundral Huq, Miss Stevens Mr Stevens, Miss L Stevens, Commissariat Staff Sergeant, Mr W H Chill
Per Bengalia—Mr and Mrs Kerper and 2 children.

### VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Mirzapore—Boudon from Calcutta to London in Lat 13 S, Long 86 E Csermarthen Ca tle from Calcutta to New York in Lat 13 S, Long 86 E, both on 12th January
Fy Atalanta—Steamer Yorkshire—By Satara Spoke—the French Barque Atlantique in Lat 2-20 N, Long 88-50 E bound up left H M S S Arab at Port Blair.

## MADRAS.

### DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Almora (s) | ..... | Bombay and S. Ports. |
| | Puttialla (s) | ..... | Calcutta and N. Ports. |

### PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per s s Almora—From Madras to Colombo—Miss Margaret Ann Hamilton and three nat ves.
Per S S Puttialla—From Madras to Masulipatam—Serjt T Green, wife and two children.

## ADEN.

### ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Kwang Tung, 1 G S, Campbell, from Perim. | | |
| 30 | Chrysolite, ship, Owen, from Cardiff. | | |
| Feb. | | | |
| 2 | Sephina, ss, Mallen, from Cardiff. | | |
| 2 | Ex ceral, ss White, from Cardiff. | | |
| 3 | Rennor, ss Wilkinson, from Cardiff. | | |
| 4 | Abassia, ss, Sharp, from Greenock. | | |
| 4 | Earl of Mar and Keltie, ship Turner, from Jeddah. | | |
| 7 | Memfi, ss, Doneich, from Trieste | | |
| 8 | Pekin, s., Woolcot, from Bombay. | | |
| 8 | Horsley, ss, Reyment, from Newport. | | |
| 9 | Batavia, ss, Crocco, from Bombay. | | |
| 9 | Bernina, ss, Allen, from Newcastle. | | |
| 9 | Australia, ss, Veroni, from Genoa. | | |
| 10 | Hibernia, ss, C to, from London. | | |
| 10 | Missir E S, ss, Mohamed, from Berbara. | | |
| 10 | Earl of Lecombe, from Marseilles | | |
| 10 | Rohbara, ss, Anderson, from Calcutta. | | |
| 10 | Valetta, ss, Murrell, from Cardiff. | | |
| 10 | Ionia, ss, Woods, from Colombo. | | |
| 11 | Futtay Sultan, barque, Nacoda, from Malabar. | | |
| 12 | Nizam, ss, Barlow, from Bombay. | | |
| 12 | Glide, barque, Beadle, from Zanzibar. | | |
| 12 | Cristoforo Colombo I. M. Wr. Camvaro, from Suez. | | |
| 13 | Freja, ss, Johansen, from Colombo. | | |
| 13 | Longshaw, ss, Bain, from Card ff. | | |
| 13 | Crone, F T, ship, Vollet, from Saigon. | | |
| 13 | Vesral, H. M. S., Hand, from Zeilla. | | |
| 13 | Haseldon, ss, Rooke, from Cardiff. | | |
| 13 | Ettore, ss, Lazarich, from Bombay. | | |
| 14 | Poona, ss, Angove, from Southampton. | | |

### DEPARTURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Memfi, ss, Doneich, to Bombay. | | |
| 8 | Pekin, ss, Woolcot, to Bombay. | | |
| 9 | Sephina, ss, Molsen, to Rangoon. | | |
| 9 | Rennor, ss, Wilkinson, to Rangoon. | | |
| 9 | Batavia, ss, Crocco, to Geneva. | | |
| 10 | Australia, ss, White, to Bombay. | | |
| 10 | Australia, ss, Veroni, to Bombay. | | |
| 10 | Feibo, ss, Leicester, to Shanghai. | | |
| 10 | Rohbara, ss, Anderson, to London. | | |
| 11 | Kate, ss, Woods, to Trieste. | | |
| 12 | Nizam, ss, Barlow, to Venice. | | |
| 13 | Horsley, ss, Reyment, to Rangoon. | | |
| 13 | Freja, ss, Johansen, to London. | | |
| 13 | Crone, F T, ship, Vollet, to Toulon. | | |
| 14 | Poona, ss, Angove, to Calcutta. | | |

### VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Kwang Tung 1 G S, Campbell, from Perim.
Chrysolite, ship, Owen, from Cardiff.
Abyssinia, ss, Sharp, from Greenock.
Earl of Mar and Keltie, ship, Turner, from Jeddah.
Bernina, ss, Allen, from Newcastle.
Hibernia, ss, Cato, from London.
Missir E, ss, Mohamed, from Berbara.
Valetta, ss, Murrell, from Cardiff.
Futtay Sultan, barque, Nacoda, from Malabar.
Glide, barque, Beadle, from Zanzibar.
Cristoforo Colombo I M Wr, Camvaro, from Suez.
Langshaw, ss, Bain, from Cardiff.
Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Zeilla.
Haseldon, ss, Rooke, from Cardiff.
Ettore, ss, Lazarich, from Bombay.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—February 21.

#### From Liverpool.

South Tyne s— 19 bottles stout 2, packages hams, and 3 packages cheese, 6 cowajee and Nusserwanjee Dubash; 366 bundles hoops, 20 Farrelwath; 1 hogshead and 1 cask port wine, Aderjee Dorabjee; 2 hogshead claret, W Watson and Co.
Zerbino s—17 cases and 31 casks porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Macedonia s—50 boxes bar soap, alley Mahomed Noormahomed.

#### From London.

India s—5 casks hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.
Eagle, 10 cases butter, A K Shurufally.
Rogan s— 2 cases hardware, Muncherjee Pallonjee and Co;
16 cases portwine, 4 cases hams, and 125 casks and 90 hogsheads de beer and 10 hogsheads porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 2 cases soap, Abdoolally Dawoodbhai.
Memfi s—92 coils cordilles, M Mondolfo and Co.
Batavia s—2 hogsheads brandy and 1 hogshead claret, Jewanjee Eduljee Sons.
Esperance, 200 boxes champagne, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons

### DAILY EXPORTS.—February 21.

#### For Liverpool.

Zerbino s—75 bales wool, Lillachee Go indjee; 15 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadas; 50 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 38 bales cotton, E-mail Abdoreman, 63 bales cotton, Runchordass Bhowmoo s.
Brankaome Hall s—50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 1 bale cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co; 33 tales cotton, J E Bomby and Co; 100 bales cotton, Yoo-hmas Takersee; 192 bales hemp, W and A Graham and Co; 120 cwts cotton, Khetsee Dhurumsey; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Goodjee;
Macedo is s—251 bales wool, Nurree Khuttoo; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 250 bales cotton, Kilick, Nixon and Co; 19 bales cotton, Mahomedee Khirjee and C; 50 bales cotton, Goculdas Cullianjee; 640 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 10 bales cotton, Gaddum and Company 100 bales cotton; Killick, Nixon and Co; 103 bales wool, Hurjiwan Vussonjee Vussonjee Dewchund; 55 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co; 80 bales cotton, Muthomdas Nanoo.
South Tyne s—50 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.
Sicily s—400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

#### For London.

Bewick s—6 packages peacock feathers, Goolamally Jewajee; 48½ cwts jumalgotta, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 16 cwts jumalgotta, and 65 cwts Bhorne, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 60 cwts turmeric, Verchund Hemraj; 2 cwts rubber, Anundjee Visram; 1 7 cases hingds, Ebram Hassam; 127 cwt dry ginger, Molchund Moteechund; 6 bales hides, Curimbhoy Hoosenbhoy; 75 cwts deer horns, Peerbhoy Tamjee; 9 bales hides, Esmilljee Aboodhoosein; 4 bales hides, Surriff Durveshi.
Cathay s—27 bundles Eeeth, 8 riff Durveshi; 8 bundles Eeeth, Abdoreemon Ahmed; 5 cases cubanum, Allana Munjee; 25 cwts B horne, Dawoodbhoy Hassan; 9 bales skins, Rajabally Alliruza; 40 cwts coolfa, Alli Mahomed Hussein.

#### For Havre.

Ocelda s—500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

#### For Trieste.

Memfi s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 150 bales cotton Jules, Siegfried and Co; 200 bales cotton, Geo, Lockhart and Co.

#### For Venice.

Memfi s—150 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 250 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

#### For Marseilles.

Australia s—202½ cwts coffee, Tyebjee and Co.

#### For Genoa.

Australia s—250 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 200 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 40 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.
Macedonia s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

#### For Naples.

Australia s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

#### For Calcutta.

Border Chieftain s—500 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.

#### For Gibraltar.

Cathay s—4 cases cheroots, P. & O. S. N. Co.

#### For New York.

Cathay s—20 cases nutmegs, 8 cases cloves, and 39½ half chests tea, P & O S N Co.

## HIGH COURT.—22ND FEBRUARY.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

For Judgment.

64-76—Prescot and Winter—Visvonjee Jairam vs The Oomravuttee Cotton Mills Ld—Ardaseer and Hormusjee.

On Judge's Summons.

284-74—Jefferson and Payne—S. A. Bilt and another vs Waljee Canjee and others—Chuttoorbhoj Waljee and another—Claim—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and M. M. Munshi—Part heard.

Long Causes.

392-74—J C Cama—Adurjee Dadabhoy vs Vithoba Pandoorung and others.—F Chalk.—Part heard.
388-75—P Kawasjee Pestonjee Rustomjee vs Lalbhoy Vullubhoy and another—F and Smith and Macfarlane.—Part heard.
573-76—Hamilton, Hore and Langley—Lalavaboo and another vs Premjee Moljee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and H and C.
161-76—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmidass Khimjee and another vs Naga dass Parmaundass and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
188-76—Chalk—Merrifith Jones vs Joseph C. Lawrence and others—Jefferson and Payne.
229-76—L Fletcher—Nameebai vs Pudma Maloo—Balcrishna
660-76—M H Khan—Eliazer Esoobjee Sanker vs Nenbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
429-75—Jeffreon and Payne—Sewlall Bhawanidass vs Vurjee andas Madhowdass and others.
218-76—Prescot and Winter—A Buchanan and others vs Hajee Abdoorrah Allabux-in—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Shaikaly vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jeffreson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Motion.

316-69—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Mancorebai vs Dhunjeebhoy—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

Long Cause.

417-75—M H Khan—Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail vs Dewa Carrimchund and others—Hearn and C—Part heard.
422-76—M H Khan—Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail vs Dewa Carumchund and others—Jefferson and Payne and Rimington, Hore and Langley.
423-76—M H Khan—Meman Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail vs Boodra Natha and others—Janardhan and Gnandbhoy

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

For Consent Decree.

685-75—Janardhan and Ghadsibhoy—Jewraz Dungarsi vs Dhankuvar widow and another—N N Kothare.
4-76—Janardhan and Ghandibhoy—Jevraz Dungarsi vs Jeevevahoo—N M K thare.

Long Causes.

632-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hargovun Chuttoo vs Mansorvah o widow—Sharoo jee and Thakurdass.
316-76—Shaverjee and Thacurdass—On undass Vullubdass vs Dyal Ruttonsey and another—Jeejeeo and Payne.
526-76—In person—Bhoo Sah vs Shahboodin bin Shaik O N.
542-76—Hearn and Carr land—William Loadon vs G Pereira —Prescot and Winter.
494-76—In person—Rawji Ra-lall Mohunlall vs Rana Dewa —Craigie, Lynch and Owen and H Bicknell.
84-76—Shamroo P—Hurryshunker Balcrushna and another vs Crustnarao Raghoonath and others—Crawford and Bowry and Jefferson and Payne.
269-76—Jefferson and Payne—Dinbai and another vs Cursetjee Harmusjee B and another—Prescot and Winter.
227-76—Jefferson and Payne—M Manerjee Sheridajee vs Narsoo Dhu majee and another—Crawford and Bowry.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Short Causes.

10-77—Crawford and Bowry—Mu oredas Hurrukchund vs Jugjeevan Hargee and another—Tyebjee and Sayani.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

601-75—J Macfarlane—Dajeeba Gopal vs Sha Sakalchund Nagarjee and another—Jeffreon and Payne—Part heard.
15-76—Jefferson and Payne—Sakulchund Nagardas vs Dajeeba Gopal—J Macfarlane—Part heard.
27-76—Mr L Fletcher—Manikbai widow vs Jumbai—Jefferson and Payne.
699-76—Prescot and Winter—The Comptoir D Escompte De Paris vs Lynch and Tobin—The London B and M Bank vs Nathoo Bezraz—Rimington, Hand L.
372-76—Lynch and Tobin—The London B and M Bank vs Ardaseer Merwanjee—Mujfee an B.
679-76—Jefferson and Payne—William A Hurst vs D Okeefe—Prescot and Winter.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.—February 20.

Arbuthnot, Col, Bengal D A, Genl R A, on leave, from Simla.
Joyn, Surg Major, Bombay Medl Est, on duty, from Ratnagherry.
Rose, Surg Asst-Surgeon, Bombay Medl Dept, on duty, from Mhow.
Ford, Major, Bengal R A, to join, from Allahabad.

### February 21.

Woods, Col, Bengal 8th Regt, from leave, from England.
Rose, Col, Madras 2 17th Regt, from furlough, from England.
Moodie, Surg, Bengal Medl Dept, from furlough, from England
Green, Schoolmaster, Bengal 73rd Regt, on leave, from Subathu

### DEPARTURES.—February 20.

Richards, Capt, Bombay 2 17th Regt, to join, to Mhow.
Martyr, Col, Madras 5th Infantry, to join, to Saugor.

### February 21.

Joynt, Surg, Bombay Medl Est, on duty to Surat.
Wood, Col, Bengal 8th Regt, from leave, to Nowshera.

## BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 21st February, 1877.

With reference to G O C N—66, 31st Jan. Lt Pringle was appointed Staff Officer third Squad Comdr, 2nd Cavalry, in addition to his own duties.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Mount Aboo Sanitarium Order, dated 1st Jan 1877, appointing Lt Bowles 2-15th Foot to Command the Mount Aboo Sanitarium as a temporary measure, vice Maj Beauchamp reported sick and until the arrival of Capt Thomas.

Maj A Swinton 9th Bde R A, having arrived from England is directed to proceed to Ahmednuggur and to assume Command of F Baty of that Bgde.

Capt Campbell 4th Bde now Comdg F Baty 9th Bgde will on being relieved by Maj Swinton proceed to Neemuch and rejoin his Baty (E-4) at that station

Under Clause VII para 16 Part I Transport Regulations the undermentioned Medl Officers are appointed to do duty with the Troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian Troopship Malabar on the 27 h inst:—

Surg Major J Tulloch H S Hirlock and W Collis,
Surgeons W F Burnett, E Townsend and R Drury.
Surgn Maj J Greig, Army Medl Dep, returned from leave on Medl Cert to England, is directed to proceed with the troops enroute to Mhow for general duty in that Circle.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Capt A J Saunders (No 4 Batty 6th Bgde) from date of embarkation to England, per troopship, to appear before a Medl Board.

Capt and Adjt F C Nicolas (9th Bgde) from date of departure to Mahableshwur, for 30 days on Medl Cert.

3rd Hussars—Lt-Col R H Blood-ll to Bombay from date of departure for 30 days, on Medl Cert, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

2nd Foot (1st Battn)—Col J Ross, in extension to remain in England from 31st Dec 1876 to 8th Oct 1877 on Medl Cert.

29th Foot—Lt M J C Fenwick, to England, per troopship from date of embarkation to appear before a Medl Board.

Bombay Infantry—Lt 2d G R W Pearce (Wor ndr 2nd N I) to Singapore from date of departure for 30 days on Medl Cert

Staff Surg—M J C D Mahony, to Bombay for 30 days from date of departure on Medl Cert preparatory to obtaining a final Medl Cert to Europe.


SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. In announcement must be authenticated.]

### BOMBAY.

Death.

ADAMS—February 7th, in the evening, at Jubbulpore, C. P., of dysentery, Mr. Joseph R. Adams, (formerly of the M. M. Orphan Press, Bombay) aged 40 months. Leaving a widow and three children to bemoan his loss with a circle of relatives and friends.—Madras papers please copy.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

Births.

LEESON—February 15th, at Midnapore, the wife of G. I. R Leeson, Esq., C.E., D. P. W., of a daughter.
STEVENSON—February 17th, at Bangalore, the wife of E. S. B Stevenson, Madras Police, of a daughter.

Marriage.

RAWLINSON—MANN—February 12th, at Mercara, by the Reverend A. Fennell, assisted by Reverend James MacKenzie, Spencer R. Rawlinson, 1 tenant, Madras Staff Corps, to Eliza M ry, eldest daughter of Henry Mann, Esq., Hedenmane Hall Norfolk and Mercara Coorg.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1877.


As Mr. Ravenscroft is an honourable man, we are sure that after reading Mr. Bythell's letter, which we publish this morning, he will feel it his duty to offer a public apology to that gentleman for having unjustly applied to him the offensive insinuation that his opposition to the Cotton Frauds Act was the result of the interference of officers of the Cotton Department to prevent his firm from shipping adulterated cotton. Mr. Bythell shows clearly that the prosecution to which an agent of his firm was exposed subsequent to his efforts to procure the repeal of the Act, and nothing is more likely than that it had its origin in personal malice, and that its object was to bring discredit on the ablest opponent the Cotton Department had to encounter. Mr. Ravenscroft must, indeed, have been hardly pressed for arguments when he brought up a spiteful story of this sort against a man whose letter to-day is a dignified and crushing rejoinder to such personal attacks, containing as it does not merely a refutation of the libel fathered by Mr. Ravenscroft but a full and able demonstration of the causes which have been at work, quite independently of the action of the Cotton Department, to produce that marked improvement in the quality of the cotton exported from Bombay for which the Department has the impudence to take credit. We disagree with Mr. Bythell as to the final character of the legislation now going on; for, if the Bill should pass the Bombay Council, the public have still the right of appeal to the House of Commons, and that right will be exercised. The English Parliament will certainly not listen to the plea put forward by a contemporary—who is so anxious to please everybody that he runs great risk of pleasing nobody—that it is the "duty of the State to take care that cotton shall "be sent forth undebased by the mixture of "worthless substances." The State has no such duty; the theory that a great trade like that in cotton needs such protection is one of the old fallacies exploded nearly forty years ago, and finally abandoned by all parties in the English House of Commons in 1852, when Mr. Disraeli formally forswore his worship of Protection. In that year the staunch Protectionists, who, led by Colonel Sibthorpe, maintained their ancient faith and cursed the recreant Disraeli, numbered just 53 out of the whole House; and *Punch* used to ridicule them as the old cannon-balls. They are probably all dead now, but believers in the transmigration of souls must be inclined to fancy that they live again in the forms of those respectable Indian officials whose limited intelligence is not equal to the reception of the idea that the cotton trade can take care of itself.

We have reason to believe that our well informed London correspondent described correctly the drift of Sir John Strachey's policy, when he stated, in his letter of the 20th ult., that the scheme of the Finance Minister, which has received the sanction of the India Office, is to provide for famine expenditure by "a combination of local relief and local self-government." Probably, when the Government of India proposed last month to reserve to itself the right of determining what share of the cost of any large relief works undertaken in this Presidency should be borne by the Provincial Treasury, a reference was intended to this project for increasing the powers and responsibilities of the Minor Governments. The utmost caution, however, is necessary in effecting any extension of the present system of decentralization, which, though it has unquestionably done good in some respects, has worked unfairly for the provinces by either checking progress or making it dependent on the enhancement of local and municipal taxation; and we hope that the Government of India will condescend to submit to public discussion its proposals for advancing further in this direction, before embodying them in an unalterable decree. We, of course, have no wish to discourage the Government of India in its efforts to restrict its own despotic authority and to abandon the absurd and irritating pretence to regulate from Calcutta or Simla the building of every wall and sinking of every ditch in the

# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

## DEPARTURE OF MAJOR SANDEMAN FROM CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 21st Feb.

Major Sandeman is shortly to visit the Khan of Kheiat's outlying province of Mekran to assist in settling affairs there. He leaves for the Punjab at once.

## THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.

The Viceroy will present the old colours of the former Calcutta Volunteer Guards to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles at parade on the 10th March.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Lady Lytton has consented to distribute the prizes for the Annual Rifle Shooting.

The members of the Ordinance Committee have arrived in Calcutta.

[FRONTIER PRESS AGENCY.]

## CABOOL AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, 21st Feb.

Advices from Cabool report that the Ameer is awaiting impatiently the return of his Minister. The Ameer expresses surprise at the delay of Noor Mahamed Shah, and attributes his protracted absence to his not having received a definite reply from the Government of India. The situation of the Ameer is difficult: he feels the absence of his Minister and Russia demands a reply to her proposals. The Ameer states that in consequence of the absence of his Minister he cannot arrive at any conclusion. The Ameer regularly assembles in solemn conclave his principal civil and military officers and reads them exciting passages from the Koran. It is reported that preparations for war on an unprecedented scale are being made at the arsenal. The Ameer has issued a proclamation calling upon his subjects to render assistance meet for the impending conflict. Despite the severity of the weather the Ameer reviews his troops daily, and has called upon the Khans of Bajaur and Surar to show their fidelity to his throne in the same manner as the Waseeree and Zagistan tribes. The Khans consulted the Akhund of Swat who advised compliance with the mandate of the Ameer and to render him assistance in the common cause of Islam.

The notorious outlaw Nowroz Khan has had an interview with the Akhund of Swat, and was advised by him to tender his allegiance in person to the Ameer of Cabool, but the outlaw refused for fear of incarceration and has left for the mountain fastnesses, but he swore friendship to the Akhund of Swat. The latter is endeavouring to maintain peace among the infuriated mob, and prays his people to assist each other in supporting the cause of religion and Islam.

LAHORE, 21st Feb, 9-0 P.M.

Russia presses the Ameer of Cabool for a definite reply to the proposals made. He defers accepting or rejecting them till the return of Noor Mahomed Shah enables him to decide. A *Jehad* continues to be preached to the army. The Ameer himself reads exciting passages from the Koran to the assembled Sirdars. Proclamations are made preparing the people for an unprecedented war. Troops are daily reviewed by the Ameer. The Khans of Bajaur are called upon to swear fealty. The Akhund of Swat urges them and all tribes to yield implicit obedience to the Ameer in the present conjunction and unite in the cause of Islam.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 21st Feb

At the meeting to-day of the Viceregal Council the Hon. Mr. Hobhouse introduced a Bill for the limitation of suits. He said the existing Act contains references to Civil Procedure Code which, now that that Code is being amended, necessitates the revision of the Limitation Act. He accordingly took the opportunity of making few amendments. Mr. Hope presented the final report of the Select Committee on the Bill for extending portions of the Criminal Procedure Code to Police Magistrates' Courts in the presidency towns. This terminated the business and the Council adjourned to the 28th.

## ENGLAND'S POLICY.

LONDON, 21st Feb.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Derby, in answer to a question put, said that England had told the Porte that she would neither coerce it into accepting the demands made by the Powers at the Conference nor would she protect it against coercion from others.

Lord Salisbury and Lord Beaconsfield both spoke in opposition to the policy of coercion.

## THE PRESS ON THE DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, 21st Feb.

The London press to-day, in commenting on the debate which took place in the Lords last night and the statement made by Lord Derby respecting England's policy towards Turkey, express the opinion that it has removed nothing from the uncertainty which surrounds the future.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, 20TH Feb., Aft.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Southampton yesterday.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, 21st Feb.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Arcot left here to-day, outward bound, to Kurrachee.

The same Company's s. s. Java left here to-day, homeward bound, to London.

LONDON, 20TH Feb Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras ..... 5⅛d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 6s. 7¼d.

8¼ lbs. do. ..... 8s.

40s. Mule Twist..... 1s.

2 per cent. Consols for account .... 95⅛.

5 per cent. French Rente 1872..... 106½.

Bar Silver..... 56½.

Arrivals—Prestitz, Europa, Assiria, Pollux and Castore.

## LINE REPORTS.—21st February.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line right to London.

## STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 21st Feb., 12-20 A.M.

French mail steamer Ava, from China, arrived.

## RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Market weak.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand ..... | 1s. 9¼d. | per Rupee |
| Do. 6 months' sight... | 1s. 9 13-16d. | ,, |
| Credits, 4 ,, ,, ... | 1s. 9 13-16d. | ,, |
| Documents, 4 ,, ,, ... | 1s. 9¼d. | |
| Sovereigns ..... | Rs. 11-5 each. | |

THE First Prince of Travancore is said to have been offered a seat in the Viceregal Legislative Council.

SIR SALAR JUNG has joined the Stafford House Committee for the relief of suffering among the Turkish soldiers.

THE authorities at the War Office are said to contemplate making arrangements which will allow of the relief of regiments on foreign service every six years.

WE (*Whitehall Review*) understand that it is proposed to make provision for the concentration of a large force of cavalry for exercise during next summer.

THE *Daily News* states that the work of removing to England the obelisk known as "Cleopatra's Needle" will be carried out at the sole cost of Mr. Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S.

IT is not, the *Whitehall Review* is informed, the intention of the authorities to compel majors to retire on the expiration of their five years' service in that rank, pending a further consideration of the question.

THE *Lancet* states that the Prince and Princess of Wales and their children have recently been vaccinated, and that, by command of their Royal Highnesses, all the members of the household, both at Marlborough House and Sandringham, have also been vaccinated.

THE *Academy* states that Mr. Samuel Timmins is writing the life of the late George Dawson, of Birmingham, with the assistance of documents furnished by the family. The work will be published by Messrs. Henry S. King and Co. Mrs. Dawson is engaged on a collection of her husband's prayers, sermons, and lectures.

THE *Journal de St. Petersbourg* states that the Khan of Khiva has applied for the formal and complete incorporation of his territory in the Russian Empire. The *Moscow Gazette* says that the Khan has expressed to Generals Lomakine and Iwaroff a desire to abdicate in favour of the Russian Government but that the latter refuses the offer.

A FEW weeks ago a statement went the round that a certain man who was believed to be a Turkish Envoy, bound to Kashgar, was residing somewhere in the Punjab as a guest of the Indian Government; it is now said that the authorities at Constantinople have lost interest in the mission on which he was sent and have cancelled his orders.

RUSSIA is apparently getting all she wants in Central Asia without much trouble:—The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* states that the Khan of Khiva has applied for the formal and complete incorporation of his territory in the Russian Empire. The *Moscow Gazette* says that the Khan has expressed to Generals Lomakine and Iwaroff a desire to abdicate in favour of the Russian Government, but that the latter refuses the offer.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Pall Mall Gazette* dated Berlin, Friday 2nd Feb., states that the Greek Government is reported to have notified to its representatives abroad that M. Coumoundouros has intimated to Lord Salisbury that, in view of the failure of the Conference and the prospect of misrule continuing and grievances remaining unredressed, his Government can no longer undertake to restrain the Greek population in Turkey from seeking to obtain their rights by their own efforts.

THE lease of the Opera House in the Haymarket was put up to auction on February 1 at the Mart in Tokenhouse-yard. The first bid was £10,000, and the closing offer was £26,000. Before the hammer fell, Mr. Archibald Nagle, who had made the last bid, withdrew it, stating that he had made a mistake. Mr. Galsworthy, the auctioneer, declined to accept his withdrawal, and declared that as there was no other offer he would have to hold him to it. Mr. Nagle refused to sign the contract, but nevertheless the auctioneer declared the sale closed.

THE *World*:—"It seems that on the occasion of the late visit of the Viceroy to Bombay its Bishop and its band vied with one another in attempting to impress his Lordship with the idea that his tenure of office would be brief. He was welcomed with the strains of the ubiquitous 'Tommy,' who is enjoying a second lease of existence in the torrid zone. I dedicate to his Lordship, who may wish to preserve a memento of his visit, the following lines:—

Tommule, cede loco, patruus ven-rabilis adsit,
Quem propter me. fili cate, sedere volo.
Scin' tibi, delicias, mammam coxisse placentam?
En age! ne cesses, optime, cede loco."

THE English papers contain a report of a case Vice-Chancellor Malins had before him on the 26th of January, a petition for an order to wind up the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company. The petitioner, Mr. Tuck, claimed £2 10s. as half a year's interest on a share warrant for £100, and he asked for a winding-up order on the ground that the Company was unable to pay the interest. The Vice-Chancellor concluded his decision in favour of the Company in the following words:—

The case of a disputed debt could not be a ground for a petition to wind up. The petitioner had no right whatever to embarrass the Company, and do his best to ruin it by advertisements of the petition, in order to enforce this contemptible demand when he had an action pending, in which everything could be more properly decided. He had no hesitation in saying that the petition was wholly unwarrantable and unjustifiable, and it must be dismissed with costs. The costs of the motion must also be paid by the petitioner.

THE *Athenæum* announces the sudden death of Captain J. E. Davis, R.N. This gallant seaman, (the *Athenæum* says) was well known as an authority on Arctic matters. He was "Master" in the Terror in the Antarctic Expedition, under Sir James Ross, 1839 1843. He was a capital draughtsman as well as a scientific seaman, and rendered most valuable services in the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty. He had much to do with the experiments made for the improvement of deep-sea sounding, preparatory to the equipment of the Challenger. He was contributor to the *Geographical Magazine* and to the *Athenæum*, and he was highly popular as a lecturer on Arctic subjects. Captain Davis retired but a few months ago from the Hydrographic Department; but his decease was quite unexpected. Few men have been more warmly liked or more highly esteemed. Captain Davis was only sixty-one, and had been forty-five years in the service.

THE *World*:—"I hear that the widows of Indian officers are in great consternation, the India Office having stopped the annuity of a lady who has been declared bankrupt. An action has been commenced against the Secretary of State for India; but I can hardly believe that ladies, for whom their husbands have purchased a pension which is declared by the rules of the fund to be inalienable, are to be left to starve or to be at the mercy of their creditors. I have heard that one of my old friends, a bill-discounter, who got possession of the acceptance of a lady without giving her the proceeds, has threatened her with bankruptcy on the strength of the case I have quoted. The transfer of India to the Crown may not be a blessing to all connected therewith; especially will ladies complain of the present Secretary of State if, during his reign at the India Office, they are to be deprived of their pensions; and this I hear will be the case until the question is decided in a court of law. But who is to bell the cat?"

ACCORDING to a circular issued on Feb. 1 by Mr. G. de Quetteville, the total shipments of specie from Southampton by the Peninsular and Oriental steamers to the East during the year 1876 were £10,997,659 (of which £1,474,908 was in gold and the remainder in silver), against £4 242,531 in 1875, showing an increase of £6,755.128. From the Mediterranean ports they were £1,087,041 (£241,231 gold and £845,810 silver), showing an increase of £690.895. The export by the Messageries Maritimes during the same period was £2,224,003 (£1,496,502 gold and £727,501 silver), showing an increase of £1,182,424, as compared with 1875. From the same source we learn, says the writer of the article "City Intelligence" in the *Times*, that considerable fluctuations have occurred in the price of rupee paper during the year 1876, amounting to about 16 per cent. in Five-and-a-half per cents, 15 per cent. Four and-a-half-per cents., and 12 per cent. in Four per cents. The total amount of draughts drawn by the Government of India was Rs. 13,58,96,000, realizing £11,513,200.

THE *Lancet's* Roman correspondent writes:—"Like the majority of Romans, the Pope has suffered greatly from the extreme fall of temperature. On the 24th January, while giving an audience, he laboured so evidently under catarrh with hoarseness, amounting at times to positive aphonia, that Cardinal Bilio begged him to withdraw to his apartments. This the Pope did, and Dr. Ceccarelli, who saw him shortly afterwards, counselled him to keep his bed till the symptoms had abated. Next morning, however, he rose, said mass, and gave an audience, but had again to take to bed shortly after three o'clock. The cough continued to harass him, and, on two occasions since, in attempting to receive visitors, the cerebral congestion induced by the coughing brought on a fit of vertigo with unconsciousness, which necessitated his withdrawal to his apartments. There, however, he continued to transact business, and had audiences of Cardinal Simeoni, his Secretary of State. He is now restored to his usual health, and has given orders for the reception of the French pilgrims who have come to Rome expressly to do him homage."

THE appeal in the case of "Dr." Slade, the spiritualist, came before the Middlesex Sessions on Monday. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, for the appellant, raised a preliminary objection that in the document setting forth the conviction the words of the Act, "by palmistry or otherwise," were omitted, and Mr. Hill, for the prosecution, admitted that they had been left out advisedly. Serjeant Ballantine maintained that his objection was fatal, and that the sentence against Dr. Slade must be quashed. The magistrates retired to consider their decision, and on returning into Court the Assistant-Judge announced that the sentence must be quashed in consequence of the objection raised by Serjeant Ballantine. On Tuesday, Mr. George Lewis, jun., applied to Mr. Flowers at Bow-street for fresh summonses against Dr. Slade and his assistant, Mr. Simmonds, for conspiracy to cheat and defraud Professor Lankester and Dr. Donkin, who were in attendance, by subtle craft, &c., under the Vagrancy Act. Mr. Lewis said that Professor Lankester had no vindictive feeling in the matter whatever; he merely prosecuted these men on scientific grounds. He would willingly have bowed to a decision if one had been given. As it was, nothing had been decided in the matter, and Dr. Slade was dismissed on a pure legal technicality. Mr. Flowers, after some discussion, granted the summonses, but said he hoped that Sir James Ingham, the chief magistrate, would try the case, as he felt he had had enough of it.

A VERY remarkable Russian Map of Central Asia has come into our hands, says the *Indian Public Opinion*, which is extremely well executed and contains much valuable information, but which withal is a puzzle. We refer to the fact that it has a number of green lines on it which concentrate unto India or may be said to radiate from it. If the former, they seem to indicate the various Russian lines of attack on India; if the latter, they may show the counter-attack which a Mahommedan "Jehad," under its sacred green colour, may make against all Russian possessions in Asia. We interd, if possible, to translate and republish it, though the best lithographic results at Lahore of the most painstaking efforts are enough to deter one for ever from such a task. As far as we can judge from a cursory view, there is, first, the broad green line of the Attreck, reposing on the Caspian, turning round above Meshed and running straight down by Herat. But above Herat, this line joins a second broad line of march at Khodja Saleh, when it passes by Maimana (which it encloses at Kafir Kila). The second and a broader line starts from the Aral Sea, finds its way to Samarcand (close to which a fuller stream of green joins it from Khojand) thence to Hissar and making two pretty little dependencies of Balkh and Kunduz, throws out a feeler towards Bamian and *avoiding Cabul* marches on to Peshawar, on to which another line, passing to the right of Wakhan, descending to Kharju and going straight through Badakshan converges, encircling Dir, whilst the Badakhshan line is joined from Nagar, but *avoids Cashmere*. Is it some lunatic, asks our contemporary, who has devised this map or do the above follies actually represent the sober plans of Russian strategy?

## ACCIDENT ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

WE received yesterday the following official report, from the office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, of an accident at the Unclesur station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway:—"I am instructed by the Agent and Chief Engineer to inform you that an accident occurred on this Company's line last night at Unclesur owing, it appears from telegrams received, to a mistake on the part of the muccadum in charge of a goods siding near that station, who seems to have so adjusted the points that on the arrival of the up mail train it was turned into the siding in question and ran down some loaded wagons which were standing there, the result being that the engine was disabled and four persons were slightly injured. I am to add that after a delay of 20 minutes the train proceeded with another engine."

## ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 2ND FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Venetia, Commander Charles G. Perrins, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, with the Mails of the 2nd inst., via Brindisi. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr G Bayley | Miss and Master Dalley |
| Mr G Bradfield | Mrs Hilton Jones |
| Mr W Munro | Mr H J Hind |
| Mr R Sword | Mr J Rees |
| Mr J Bell | Dr Robert Moodie |
| Mr and Mrs Scrafton | Mr L D Reid. |

FROM VENICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lt-Col Davidson | Mr H Cormack |
| Major and Mrs Westmoreland | |

FROM BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev T Hooper | Mr J R Parsons |
| Colonel Rose | Mr J Jackson |
| Colonel Woods | Mr Lubey |
| Mr Corbett | Mrs Heckford. |

FROM SUEZ—Mr W H Colvil.

FROM ADEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr M Rustomjee | Mr C Mullins |
| Mr Joseph Milne | Mrs Stevens and infant. |

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 2ND Feb.

WHAT is Russia at? That is the question we have all been putting to ourselves and each other for the last few days. The news of her attitude is most conflicting, and in the absence of trustworthy information on the subject we are all but hopelessly on the dark. It is obvious that the Czar and his advisers do not for the moment wish to disturb the European concert, but on the other hand they are not content to leave the Turk alone, that he may have a fair chance of carrying out those reforms on which he alleges himself to be bent. If they mean fighting it is not just now, and then belligerency will depend on two things—the risk of interference by Germany or Austria, a risk which has certainly not incressed in the last few weeks, and the chance of raising the necessary money. We know that the last international loan, as I have before informed you, was a conspicuous failure, and though there may be a good deal of money in the country among the trading classes—the masses are as poor as church mice or Highlanders before tourists rushed north—they have learnt by long experience how to protect it. Still there is an old political maxim that money can always be found for a war, and especially should this be true for a war that would be popular among all Russians. It is certain that the condition of the Bessarabian army has very greatly improved, especially in health and in the regularity of its supplies. The most trustworthy sources of information are entirely at one on this point; and it is even suspected that the stories as to its unpreparedness, its sickness, and so on, have been circulated with a purpose. Still, no army could move in such weather as the whole of Europe has been suffering from of late, and there does not seem to be much improvement or chance of it just at once. What the first week in March has to bring forth will be seen when the time comes.

Meanwhile Midhat Pasha with highly commendable courage tries to get on with his reforms; and his progress is considered to be very gratifying by the philo-Turkish party here. So far as they have yet gone his steps appear to be discreet and effectual. A considerable number of the elections under the new Constitution have already taken place, and, although many delegates may have been returned not quite constitutionally, it would be almost impossible in such a new experiment to make sure of everything passing off without a hitch. The proportion of Christians returned is believed to be fully equal to their ratio in the population, and no jealousy has yet been shown of this fact by the Moslem majority. We may expect any day to have before us the list of the Senators, and it is said that the Parliament House—formerly the University—is completely furnished and fit for occupation. Midhat is not, however, waiting for the 1st of March, on which the Assembly is to meet. It is true that the question of the bondholders is deferred until it can be dealt with by the representatives of the people, but the Sultan's authority has already been shown by the formation of cantons which will average 10,000 inhabitants, of Municipal Councils, and of bodies to regulate the local taxes. On Saturday a decree was issued commanding the entire disarming of the population. Only soldiers and policemen are to carry weapons, and even travellers are not to be armed save by special permit of the authorities. Thus the Porte is doing of its own motion nearly all that the Powers in Conference assembled failed to force from it, while although no edict has yet appeared subjecting the Christians to the conscription the military schools have been thrown open to them, and this is a very considerable step in advance. But nothing is likely to make a more favourable impression than the rigorous administration of justice on which Midhat seems bent. Achmet Aga's condemnation to death will, if it be carried out, assure Europe that the present Ottoman Government is in earnest. It is true the condemned man has appealed, and his appeal may be successful. But if it is not reversed by due process of law it will be incumbent on the Grand Vizer to see that it is fulfilled. Such an example would do Midhat no harm in Turkey, and it would do Turkey much good in the West. The peace negotiations between the Porte on one hand, and Servia and Montenegro on the other, at the moment hang fire, as it does not appear what precise guarantees Turkey is disposed to exact, but, if the best information from Constantinople may be trusted, Midhat is disposed to reduce them to the barest limit that the fanatical classes in the capital would tolerate. It is very significant that Russia has hitherto shown no disposition in any way to interfere between the principalities and the Porte; but it is obvious that the old story of an agreement for better for worse between Prince Milan and Prince Nicholas has, as I said at a time it was announced, a basis in fact. Montenegro wants a harbour on the Adriatic, but it is very doubtful if this will be accorded lest it should be used as a Russian base in a future war; but there may be a not inconsiderable rectification of frontiers which will give the principality part of the territory of which it has shown itself covetous. Servia only asks for the cession of Little Zwornik, which, though on the right bank of the Drina, has hitherto been Turkish. Prince Milan is less likely to receive this favour now than at some subsequent period, as a reward for good behaviour. It is reported that Servia is unwilling to allow Alexinatz and Deligrad to remain in the hands of Turkish troops as a guarantee that the valley of the Morava shall not be used for an attack on Sofia by Russian or other troops, but that she will readily consent to the razing of the fortifications at those strong positions. It will probably be found that this compromise will be acceptable, and Turkey could always make sure of re-taking Alexinatz in twenty-four hours by keeping on the frontier close to it the same number of men as she would require to utilise for its occupation.

As more light is thrown upon the proceedings of the Conference by the partial publication of its proceedings the disposition increases to view with some severity the part which our Plenipotentiary has taken. But, as a rule, nothing is more misleading than a judgment formed upon only half of a case; and it is as impossible now, as it was a fortnight ago, to form a trustworthy opinion pending the appearance of the complete papers. In fact, the fruits of Lord Salisbury's action cannot be known until the spring has decided the great issue—War or Peace. At present the Secretary for India is attacked by the two extreme parties. The hasty Gladstonians condemn him right and left, and the rabid Turkophiles will not listen to a syllable in his favour. But public opinion at large is perfectly content to wait before going with either one wing or the other. There is a strong suspicion that he has given a considerable check to Russian ambition by inducing General Ignatieff—who is again spoken of as Prince Gortschakoff's successor in the Chancellorship—to give way so materially during the closing sittings of the Conference. By her own representations Russia now only wants to act with the assent of Europe; and if she does break through the concert her responsibility will be all the greater after her admission that she is willing to be bound by it. During the week there have been a good many Opposition speeches—some of them most curious examples of weakness and violence. But in this respect Mr. Gladstone's oration last Saturday at Taunton "bears away the bell." His statement that, before the Crimean War, Russia possessed a treaty right to interfere on behalf of the Christians of Turkey is so absurdly false that one wonders at a responsible being making it. The treaties of Kainardji and Adrianople only gave Russia a right to make friendly representations on behalf of a Christian congregation at Constantinople and on behalf of the Christians of Moldavia and Wallachia now joined as Roumania. Moreover, the very assertion of these two claims excludes the supposition that she had any general right of even such qualified interference as regards the rest of Turkey. It was for pushing this general claim that the Government of 1854, in which Mr. Gladstone was perhaps the most powerful person, went to war with Russia; and, as we have never admitted that Russia had any such right, it falls to the ground at once that we have since the Crimean War succeeded to a share in that general protection of the Christian subjects of the Porte which has been shown to have been an unfounded claim. When Mr. Gladstone went on to say that he recognised no binding force in the treaty of Paris on the ground that Turkey had not kept its stipulations, he apparently forgot that he and his colleagues deliberately renewed this very Treaty, in 1871, and that he then declared in the House of Commons it was both "unwise" and "impossible" to "commence *de novo* the construction of a system of international obligations with reference to the East." But he went even further. He plumed himself six years ago on having obtained from Prince Gortschakoff a declaration that it is "an essential principle of the law of nations that no power can liberate itself from the engagements of a treaty, nor modify the stipulations thereof, unless with the consent of the contracting Powers by means of an amicable arrangements." If this be so, and it is sound international law, what becomes of Mr. Gladstone's new theory that England and Russia should now intervene to compel the Porte to obey their behests? If the Treaty of Paris is to be torn up and the pieces flung in the face of Midhat and his Master, what are we to put in its place? The licence of Mr. Gladstone's irresponsible speech, the impartiality of Russia, or a general and most terrible war? The truth is that all this wild talk to a miscellaneous crowd at a railway station would in any other man be beneath contempt. In a Kennely it might not be out of place, but when we hear it from the lips of William Ewart Gladstone we cannot but think, as Milton says of an evil power,

"Alas! how fallen, how changed."

It is curious that the right hon. gentleman's arguments—if they may be so called—at Taunton were being extensively used on the very same day by the Russian press; and people here are wondering whether this was merely a coincidence, and, if so, how it was brought about. It will be strange, indeed, if he ventures to open his budget of paradoxes and impracticabilities in the House of Commons either next Thursday or subsequently, for fallacies that are based on suppression of patent facts are not very patiently received in that Chamber in; which, even though the Foreign Office be not, for the moment, very strongly represented, there are a sufficient number of members, both in and out of the Government, masters of the problem to give him very crushing replies, and to demonstrate, what his own party have too long known, his almost inconceivable ignorance of foreign politics and their bearing upon our welfare at home, our interests abroad, and our position in the world.

Some weeks ago, I referred to the changes that were about to be made in the administrative departments of the India Office. I now understand that the reduction in the *personnel* of the establishment is likely to be on a more extensive scale than I represented, and that the saving will be proportionately larger than was at first supposed. But the most remarkable departmental instance of economy that I have lately heard of comes from Sandhurst. It has been ordered that all carpets and champagne glasses shall be immediately returned into store. The carpets are to be replaced with matting, but the champagne glasses are condemned as encouraging luxurious habits!

The proposal to erect a museum for India and the Colonies on the Thames Embankment finds an increased amount of support. In fact, if the Government will consent to give the site—and the Fife House Estate belongs to them—every difficulty may be regarded as overcome. All the Colonies are favourable to the scheme, and have promised it pecuniary support. Many of them have undertaken to ask for a vote of their respective parliaments immediately on learning that the Home Government have promised a site. But there is yet stronger pressure within than from without. The city merchants and bankers are almost unanimously in favour of the scheme, and that for the Colonial and the South Kensington interest with the late Lord Mayor there would have been a great city meeting on the subject. The present Lord Mayor is believed to hold less unfavourable views, and I think it not at all improbable that on an early day there will be a great Mansion House meeting in favour of the project. The Prime Minister has already received petitions in its favour from the following Chambers of Commerce:—Manchester, Bradford, Bristol, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Dundee, Sunderland, Dewsbury, Nottingham, Exeter, Falmouth, and Southampton. And from the Town Councils of Bristol, Norwich, Bolton, Paisley, Glasgow, Oxford, Edinburgh, Dewsbury, Leicester, Hastings, Falmouth, and Southampton.

The representations in the Indian newspapers that Mr. Kipling of Lahore had designed the standard poles of the banners presented to the Native Princes at Delhi require some explanation, and Messrs. Elkington have shown a disposition to give it. In their letter to the *Times* they have asserted that these designs were entirely their own, and I believe the real truth is that Mr. Kipling's designs were received from India too late to be adopted. Moreover, the latter had no symbolical meaning, whereas the standards as supplied by Messrs. Elkington were covered with ornaments pertaining to the Star of India, which made them singularly in harmony with the occasion.

Lord Salisbury is expected to return to London on the 6th instant, just in time for the ministerial dinner, and the opening of Parliament. During his absence the more urgent business of his department has been conducted by Lord Carnarvon, but a vast amount of work has been left to stand over till Lord Salisbury's return. The decision of the Secretary of State in Council upon the Fuller appeal, and, in fact, nearly every important Indian question that you can mention has been hung up till Lord Salisbury returns to his office.

A "shave" has been going the round of some of the clubs, and I have seen it referred to in a newspaper, to the effect that Lord Lytton desires to resign the viceroyalty. So far as I can gather in the best-informed quarters there is not a word of truth in this statement.

The Carlton Club is in a state of great excitement. One of its members is a Yorkshire Squire of enormous wealth, and his purse has ever been at the disposal of the party. At the last general election he contributed £10,000 to the political fund; he advanced £60,000 at an absurdly low rate of interest for building the Junior Carlton, and whenever the Club or the party have wanted money this gentleman's hand has ever been in his pocket. Judge the consternation of the committee a few weeks ago when they received a note requiring them to remove his name from the list of members of the Club. They tried to avert such a result, but it was of no avail. I know not what has led to this strange proceeding, but the theory is that the gentleman—who by the way has been several times offered a peerage—has been affronted by some of the subordinate officials. A few years ago he belonged to the Whigs, but took offence at the bestowal of a peerage on Sir C. Wood (Lord Halifax), I do not suppose, however, that there is much fear of him going back to his first political love. He will nevertheless be a great loss to the Carlton.

The small-pox epidemic is making rapid progress in the metropolis. Whole households are being re-vaccinated, for royalty has made it fashionable. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the whole of their establishment have undergone this operation. But there was less opposition in Marlborough House than at Windsor Castle. Many an old veteran in the Queen's service was aghast at this interference with personal liberty, when the order went forth to bare arms for the doctor. All the members of the Prince's household at Sandringham have also been revaccinated.

Mr. Beresford Hope, M. P., has borne all the costs of Mr. Ridsdale in the Folkestone appeal before the Privy Council.

## BOMBAY.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE S. P., C. A.—Luximon Bickaje, quarryman, for working his bullocks in Mazagon road, both animals suffering from ulcers on their necks, was fined Rs. 10.—Ittoo Bapoojee, cartman, for working his bullock in Bbendy Bazaar road, the animal being lame of the near foreleg, was fined Rs. 3.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens this evening, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

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| Quadrille ..... | Soldaten ..... | Faulwetter. |
| Overture ..... | Gustavus ..... | Auber. |
| Valse ..... | Albertha ..... | Rosati. |
| Duet ..... | Oberto Conte di S. Bonifacio... | Verdi. |
| Selection ..... | The Princess of Trebizonde..... | Offenbach. |
| Galop ..... | Akrobaten ..... | Zikoff. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CHEATING AND CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo, named Balloo Gunnoo, living at Dongree, and a boiler-maker in the service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, and obtained summonses against Hindoo Jewa and Moorar Raghoonath, the former a blacksmith and the latter a fitter in the employ of the said Company, charging them with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 350, alleged to have been paid by complainant in November last, when complainant and the two accused had entered into a partnership to purchase grain from a place called Ruddee, near Ahmedabad, where, it was represented by the accused parties, grain was cheap, and to sell the same here at a considerable profit, whereas after the deed of partnership was drawn up in the matter and each had paid his share, the two accused left with the money to Ahmedabad, and from thence after some days telegraphed stating that they have been looted of all the money. The summonses were made returnable on the 6th proximo.

A DYING DECLARATION.—On Tuesday evening last, at half-past 9 o'clock, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee went to the J. J. Hospital and took the dying declaration of a man, named Alloo Bama, alleged to have been severely assaulted on the afternoon previous at his residence at Sion by a man, named Larkajee Heroo. The circumstances and nature of the assault appear in the declaration which ran as follows:—Alloo Bama, upon solemn affirmation deposed—I am a fisherman, and live in my house at Sion. My age is 30 years. I know a fisherman of the name of Larkajee Heroo. He lives in my neighbourhood. Yesterday afternoon, at about 3 o'clock, I was sitting on the ground floor of my house smoking tobacco, when the said Larkajee Heroo came up to me and threw me down. He then sat on my chest and struck me three times on my left ribs, chest and stomach, with a stick which he had brought with him. The stick now shown to me is the same with which I was struck. Afterwards the said Larkajee gave me several blows with his fist on my chest and ribs. He did not say anything to me before he commenced to beat me. He was very drunk at the time. He did not tell me why he beat me. I have known him for many years. Last year a son of the said Larkajee died of small-pox and he often charged me with killing his son with *jadoo*. I denied having done so, and he used to say that he would beat me to death. He told me so three or four times. No one was present on those occasions. He came to the door of my house and spoke to the above effect. There was no other quarrel between me and the said Larkajee. When Larkajee came to my house and beat me as I have described there was no one in my house except my mother, Buya. My wife, Munglee, had gone out. Besides my family, a woman of the name of Boodee lives as a tenant in the house, but she had also gone out.' When I was assaulted my mother raised a cry and several boys collected near the door, but no one came into the house as he said Larkajee was drunk. Before any assistance could be secured the said Larkajee ran away. After about a quarter of an hour my wife, Munglee, came home and immediately went for a sepoy and brought their native constable (police) Mahadoo Bowjee P. C. No. 931). I passed the night in great pain and this afternoon at about 5 o'clock I was brought in a bullock gharry to this hospital by the same sepoy. I am suffering great pain now and I do not think I shall live." Yesterday morning the Magistrate again proceeded to the J. J. Hospital to have the man Larkajee Heroo, who was subsequently arrested by the police, identified by the above deponent. Thereupon the deponent, Alloo Bama, being re-affirmed, and the forgoing information being read over to him in the presence and hearing of the prisoner Larkajee Heroo, further stated—"The prisoner is the man Larkajee Heroo referred to in my foregoing information now read over to me."

*Cross-examined* by the prisoner—"My mother was present when you assaulted me."

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.—Dr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Commissioner, passed through Poona on his tour in the famine districts, on Monday last. We are glad to say that he seems to have completely recovered from his recent illness and is looking remarkably well. —*Deccan Herald.*

THIEVES AT LANOWLEE.—An old Mahomedan resident at Lanowlee had his house entered by a gang of thieves on the morning of the 18th February, between the hours of two and three o'clock. Rs. 3 000 in cash and ornaments have been carried off by the thieves, of whom three has not yet been any satisfactory information received though several arrests on suspicion have been made by the police. The inquiry is still going on, and we hope soon to be able to report that the police constable at Lanowlee, assisted by the railway detective, Mr. Rahim Saheb, has been able to bring the rogues to book.—*Id.*

THE CHAMPION IN CALCUTTA.—The Champion did not play in the Town Hall on Friday evening, but gave an exhibition at the United Service Club, his opponent being Major Mant, who is, we hear, one of our best amateur players, and his play on this occasion fully justified his being considered so. He was the strongest player the Champion has yet met with here, and the game was the best contested. A large party assembled to watch the game, which commenced about half-past 9 o'clock, Roberts giving 600 points. After a few misses and fencing, the Champion commenced with a break of 60, followed immediately by one of 23, another of 21 and then by the break of the evening, 188. In this break he made 44 consecutive cannons. This was followed by breaks of 56, 52, and 39, bringing the scores to Roberts 508: Major Mant, 398. After an interval the Major improved his scoring surprisingly and scored nearly every shot. His best breaks were 17, 23, 25, 21, and 31, and it speaks well of his play that he reached 954 before the Champion got game, thus scoring 256 to Roberts's 492. The latter's breaks during the second part of the game were 32, 49, 36, and 39. Roberts played a steady and careful game throughout. The same gentleman again meets Roberts in the Town Hall this evening, and we would advise all lovers of the game who wish to see some excellent play to go.—*Indian Daily News.*

## BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLE CHASE.

SECOND DAY.

1ST RACE 4-30 P.M.—For all maidan ponies. Weight for inches. 13 hands 2 inches to carry 11 stone. Ponies that have never started allowed 4 lbs.

| | | | |
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| Mr. Mushet's ..... | b p Weenet ..... | 10 10 ..... | Owner |
| Mr. George's ..... | b p Balsam ..... | 10 10 ..... | Mr. Ewart. |
| Mr. B.'s ..... | b p Donald ..... | 9 10 ..... | — |

2ND RACE 5 P.M.—The Bombay Club Cup. For Arabs, the property of members of the Bombay Club and Bombay Hunt. Weight for inches. 14 hands to carry 10st. 7lbs.

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|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. George's ..... | b a g Chhblain ..... | 10 5 ..... | Mr. Ewart. |
| Mr. Crawford's ..... | c a h Cock Robin ... | — ..... | Mr. Tobin |
| Mr. Robert's ..... | g a g Crescent ..... | 10 7 ..... | — |
| Mr. Wyndham's ..... | c a g Vanguard ..... | 10 7 ..... | — |
| Mr. Adair's ..... | g a h Uncle John ... | 11 0 ..... | Mr. Elliot. |

3RD RACE 5 30 P.M.—Terms to be arranged at the lottery tent at 9 P.M.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 20th February 1877.

*Means of observations taken

before the meeting to show to what extent, at the end of every year the shareholders were to be benefited by the proposed change. He had heard it said in the bazaar that this movement had been set going and was being carried forward by persons who were in the way of business directly opposed to the interests of the New Colaba Company,—by persons who, no doubt, were shareholders in that Company, but were also rivals to the Company in business. ("No, no.")

A shareholder said he had objected to the alteration in the articles previously, but his objection had not had the slightest weight. He added that there was no charge of dishonesty or anything of that kind against Messrs. Remington and Co., but they had not the tact to manage the business properly. When the Company's mill was proposed, the shares were at Rs. 1,450 and they were now only Rs. 1,000 and the fall was due to the rise of the Mazagon Land Company, and other causes.

Mr. Shapoorjee Burjorjee made a long speech in opposition to the resolutions moved by the Hon. Mr. Bomanjee, and said the prime mover in this matter was a gentleman who had thrown up a lucrative position in Bengal, but had not retired; and it was a fact notorious all over Bombay that it had been decided in secret conclave that that gentleman should have the management of the Company for three years certain. Mr. Burjorjee having spent much laboured rhetoric in attempting to inform the meeting that to retain Messrs. Remington and Co. in their present position would be the best means of "transforming the city from its present lethargy to its past energy"—presumably of the time of the share mania, some of those present became tired of listening to him, and

One gentleman asked that it was right that a shareholder who had only taken up his share on the previous day should be allowed to make such a long speech.

The Chairman said if any shareholder had only procured his share 10 minutes before the meeting he had a right to speak as long as he liked provided he kept within the rules of debate.

The Hon. Sorabjee B. Bengalee said he had heard something of men having been engaged simply to attend the meeting and speak against the proposers of the propositions that had been put forward, and that appeared really to be the case.

Mr. Burjorjee having announced "I have come to denounce your sanctimonious humbug," shortly afterwards sat down.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Pleader spoke in favour of the continuance of the present state of affairs. He said the fact that Messrs. Remington and Co. had paid back Rs. 20,000 that had been embezzled by a clerk in the office ought to be a sufficient guide to lead shareholders to a decision. He would rather the Company should pay whatever difference there might be between the cost of the present and the proposed management than have Messrs. Remington and Co. removed.

Mr. Cursetjee Dinshaw thought the changes that had been made in the articles of association had benefited the shareholders, because they had more power now than they had before.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said the alterations that had been referred to were initiated and suggested by the secretaries and treasurers and sanctioned by the directors, without the shareholders knowing anything at all about it, and neither the directors nor the secretaries and treasurers had authority to make such alterations without first submitting them to the approval of the shareholders. His opinion as to the proposed change of management was that it was very necessary, and would be a pecuniary advantage to the shareholders. The changes that were proposed were proposed solely with the view of bettering the prospects of the Company.

Mr. Mayhew said it seemed to him that an unwarrantable attack had been made on the directors, the secretaries and the solicitors. His opinion was that the alterations made in the articles of association were decidedly in favour of the shareholders.

Mr. Hector said that, as to the management of the Company, he, as a large shareholder, was very much dissatisfied with it. There were several matters to which he could point attention. In the matter of the Cotton Green, he thought there was very bad management. Had the management been alive to the tendency of things, the attempt would never have been made to raise the rent of the land at Colaba; and the managers ought to be held responsible for the loss that had resulted to the Company from their action in the matter. He was informed—he stated this subject to correction—that that action was taken without the sanction of the board of directors. In another case, the Company lost some Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 a year from their revenue in consequence of a similar failure on the part of the management to perceive the change which was taking place in the circumstances around them.

Mr. Cooper called attention to considerable waste which he said had been going on during the last two years in the working of the presses at Colaba.

Mr. Fogo said every effort had been made to keep down expenditure in all directions. As to the Cotton Green matter, it was with the consent of the directors that he entered into negotiations with the Port Trust, and the terms agreed upon were reported to the directors, and were not objected to by them. It was not until some time afterwards, when the effect of the measures was seen, that the directors began to question the advisability of the proceeding.

Mr. Coma said, if his recollection was correct, the directors did not authorise Mr. Fogo to negociate with the Port Trustees for raising the rate from 12 annas to one rupee, and they were not aware that it was about to be done.

After some further discussion, the propositions were put to the vote by a show of hands, when 54 were counted in favour of and 22 against them.

The Chairman announced that they were lost, because the Act the majority in such a case should be three-fourths; and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and several other gentlemen immediately demanded a poll.

This brought the proceedings to a close.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a regular sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were disposed of by Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

RE FRANJERVUNDAS HURJERVUNDAS.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for one month's further time to file the schedule. The time expired next Tuesday; and meantime a meeting of the creditors had been held, and a composition deed was prepared and was being signed. The application was granted.

RE CURSIM MAHOMED BHICKOO.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Mayhew opposed the application on the ground that the affidavits had not been filed as ordered by the Court. His Lordship said that, as the Court's order was not complied with, he would adjourn the case until next Court day.

RE HAJEE OOMAR JAN MAHOMED.

Mr. R. M. Wagle, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. There was no opposition; and an interim order for three months was granted.

RE LLEWELLYN WARD.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Lang appeared to oppose on behalf of a creditor. Mr. Kirkpatrick urged that his client has had no notice of opposition and was taken by surprise. The case was therefore postponed by consent until next Court day.

RE ABBA HAJEE YACOOB AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvents, applied for a postponement for five months on the ground that they were settling with their creditors. A postponement for three months, with the consent of the Official Assignee, was granted.

RE NIRPAL RAMJEE.

The insolvent in person applied for an interim order. Mr. Budroodin opposed the application on the ground that the affidavit had not been filed on the date directed by the Court. The application was refused.

RE BHOYDAS GOPALDAS.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, the insolvent's interim order was extended for a month.

RE RUSTOMJEE BEJONJEE GHARIALEE.

The insolvent applied in person for an interim order. Mr. Starling, for Sabbabaee, woman, opposed on the ground that this was a very scandalous case of fraud practised upon the creditor by insolvent and one Rustomjee Jamsetjee. Rustomjee obtained a mortgage deed from the woman on the pretence of borrowing money from somebody, but it was afterwards found that the mortgage was executed to himself. He had her house sold afterwards. She filed a suit and a decree was given in her favour. The indenture of mortgage and the sale were declared to be fraudulent and void. The application was refused

RE ARDASIR DORABJEE SUNTOK.

Mr. Starling, for an opposing creditor, applied that the case be transferred to the long cause list. The insolvent, who appeared in person, had no objection; and the case was transferred accordingly.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow:—Thomas Randall, a merchant, Rs. 15,127 Ally Mahomed Pearan, a butcher, Rs. 2,003. Hassonbhoy Koojbhoy, an onion dealer, Rs. 1,001. Ibrahim Oomar, a bricklayer, Rs. 2,683. Shaik Ramjee Mahomed Ally an agent, Rs. 736. Janoo Gopal Davilkur, unemployed Rs. 911. Ameerbhoy Dosajee, a merchant, Rs. 6,699. Framjee Pestonjee Coachman, unemployed, Rs. 599. Memon Noor Mahomed Wally, a firewood seller, Rs. 2,801. Radhabaee, widow, Rs. 2,454. Dorabjee Burjorjee Doriawalla, a writer, Rs. 609. Cassum Hajee Khan Mahomed, a buggy driver, Rs. 13 392 Noor Mahomed bin Bholakhan, a moulder Rs. 261. Tookaram Harry Kanay, a labourer, Rs. 496 Fuckeera Guffar, a milkseller, Rs. 709. Rahmoo Khimjee, a merchant, Rs. 4,670.

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# EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

## HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

*(Home News, Feb. 2.)*

THE Russian Government has not yet issued the expected Circular declaratory of its intentions towards Turkey, and it is thought that the manifesto will not appear till Russia has had the opportunity of judging the predominant currents of English feeling, as these may be revealed by the debates of the forthcoming Parliamentary Session.

There have been rumours of Prince Gortchakoff's resignation, and of the conclusion of peace between Turkey on the one hand, and Servia and Montenegro on the other. Negotiations for the latter are now certainly going forward.

The Porte is making a great show of executing the reforms promised in Midhat Pasha's Constitution.

Lord Salisbury is expected in London on Wednesday, Feb. 7, to dine with Lord Beaconsfield's Parliamentary party that evening.

Much interest and curiosity are felt in the debates on the Address, which will begin when Parliament opens on Thursday next (Feb. 8).

The ill-feeling and suspicion between France and Germany still finds expression in the newspaper press of the two countries.

Great preparations are being made for the opening of Parliament. The Queen will come up to London for the purpose, and will return immediately afterwards to Osborne.

A great many speeches on the subject of the Eastern Question and on other topics have been made by Members of Parliament in the past ten days. Among the chief speakers have been Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Cowen, Sir W. Lawson, Mr. Forster, and Sir G. Campbell.

The last of the European Plenipotentiaries to leave Constantinople were the French and Italian—Count Corti and the Comte de Chaudordy, who departed on Tuesday, Jan 30.

General Ignatieff has not returned to St. Petersburg, but remains at Athens.

General Tchernayeff is now in the Isle of Wight, and is about to visit London as the guest of Mr. Archibald Forbes, of the *Daily News*.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are expected at Marlborough House for the London season in a few days. Their Royal Highnesses are also expected to visit Bath shortly.

The Rev. Mr. Tooth remains in Horsemonger-lane Gaol.

The Folkestone Ritual Case is still before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Middlesex Sessions judge has quashed the conviction against Dr. Slade, but new summonses against him have been applied for and granted.

Mrs. Metcalf, *née* Beauclerc, a burlesque actress, has obtained £70 damages for slander from Mr. Horace Wigan.

The cattle plague is in London, and the movement of all cattle, therefore, is forbidden.

Three Cabinet Councils have been held during the present week.

The Extreme Left has gained a conspicuous victory in the election to the budget Committee in France.

The Pope has been very unwell, but is now better.

An Irishman has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment by Mr. Knox, of Marlborough-street, for attacking one of the suite of the Chinese Ambassador.

Mr. May, Attorney-General for Ireland, has been appointed to the Lord Chief Justiceship.

There have been again extremely severe storms and fresh overflows of the Thames.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lieut.-Col. H. R. Murray, Ben. Ret.; Surg.-Maj. N. B. Baillie, Ben. M. S.; Comm. A. Nisbett, late I. N.; the Right Hon. P. Erle, Q.C.; Countess Howe; Lady Simpson; Dowager Marchioness Townshend; the Hon. G. M. Fortescue.

## THE OTTOMAN GRAND COUNCIL.

*(From the "Times" Prussian Correspondent.)*

BERLIN, JAN. 31.

THE Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* reports the discussions of the Turkish Council which preceded the rejection of the Conference proposals:—

"After the Grand Vizier had read an account of events in Bosnia and Bulgaria, Subhi Pasha said:—

"'What you say about the proposals of the Powers is very important. If we accept these proposals the Ottoman Empire is sure to perish; whereas if we reject them and war should ensue, the worst that can befall us is to lose a portion of the Ottoman Empire.'

"The Grand Vizier then read a telegram he had received from the English Minister of Foreign Affairs, and communicated circumstances which had led to the formation of the Conference, and gave an abstract of the debates and of the remodelled propositions of the Powers.

"After this, Sami Pasha, a Minister without a Portfolio, said,—'The first propositions of the Powers have been rejected by the Turkish Government, we are now expected to accept the reduced programme, consisting of two demands only. These two demands, were we to accord them, would involve us in all the evil consequences that would have followed the original programme. We must refuse.'

"The Grand Vizier,—If we accept the two demands, we suffer the Government of the country to be transferred from Constantinople to some European capital. To render their propositions more acceptable, the Powers have consented to admit Turkish members to the Mixed Commission.

"Khediha Nasanbi,—Whether Turkish members are admitted to the Mixed Commission or not, if we accept the propositions of the Powers, the Ottoman Empire is doomed to gallo ing consumption.

"The Grand Vizier and several Ministers declared that the Cabinet were of the same opinion, and had already privately imparted their intentions to the Delegates of the Powers. After the decision of the Grand Council an official communication would be made to the Powers.

"Rashdi Pasha, late Grand Vizier.—The remodelled propositions, to be acceptable, should have been accompanied by explanations calculated to obviate future difficulties. Not having taken this precaution, it is clear that the Delegates are bent upon mischief, and wish to subvert the Empire.

"Subhi Pasha.—If it is the intention of the Delegates to confer benefits upon the people of this country, they had better begin with the Poles, who are in much greater need of help. We have a Constitution which gives us all we want. Charity begins at home, and certain Powers had better look after their own subjects before meddling with a foreign State.

"The Grand Vizier.—This argument will not silence our adversaries. Were we really guilty of the misdeeds laid to our charge, the plea that the like has been done by others would not take away from the blackness of our crime.

"Rashdi Pasha.—There is no reason to confer special reforms upon special Provinces, unless, indeed, it is intended to make these Provinces a hotbed of anarchy and permanent disturbance. In the progress of history considerable portions of the Ottoman Empire have passed into the hands of Austria and Russia; but, great as has been the damage inflicted upon us by these losses, it was less injurious than the semi-independence accorded to Servia and Montenegro. It is well known that the revenue of our Asiatic Possessions is consumed in quelling the chronic rebellions of these vassal States. Were we to accept the demands of the Powers, we should be forming Bosnia and Bulgaria into so many more Servias.

"The Grand Vizier.—If we reject the demands of the Powers, the Conference will be dissolved, and some of the Powers may go to war with us. England and France are sure to remain neutral; Russia, with whom these proposals originate, is likely to try and enforce them by the sword. Austria having 17,000,000 Slavonic inhabitants, it is difficult to say what she may not be compelled to do. If her Magyars permit, she may join Russia, and declare war against us, or she may occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina for an indefinite time. As for Servia, Roumania, and Montenegro, we must prepare to see them take sides against us. Nor have we any right to count upon support from abroad. Taking all this into consideration, we must not conceal from ourselves that our position is critical.

"Subhi Pasha.—The Austrian Slavonians are hardly strong enough to become dangerous. Yet, after what the Grand Vizier has said, I should like to be more exactly acquainted with our available force. Several Khedshes exclaim that all the country had to do was to trust in the Almighty and make war.

"The Grand Vizier.—To make war we require military strength. The War Minister, who is present, will correct me if I am mistaken in stating our available force at from 500,000 to 600,000. Thanks to the indefatigable exertions of His Ottoman Majesty, these men are well armed and equipped. I ought to mention, however, that large quantities of cartridges have been ordered from America, and, were war to break out, might be captured by the enemy before reaching Constantinople. You are also aware that we have no money, and that the portals of the money market are locked against us. No Army can be supported without money.

"Rifat Bey (son of the late Rifat Pasha).—We have reason to fear the issue of the war should war break out; but if we accept the Conference programme, the overthrow of the Empire is absolutely certain. War is a fever from which we may recover; the Conference programme is a pulmonary disease which would inevitably send us to the grave. What we have to do is to put on woollen cloaks, light red candles, and defy adversaries.

"After the applause which followed this speech has subsided, the Grand Vizier said,—'Our paper money is depreciated, and things may get worse than they are. There was a time in France when it took 27,000f. to purchase a pair of boots. Who knows what may be in store for us if we go to war? Before long we may have no bread, and people may be driven to wish the Conference programme had been accepted.

"Rushdi Pasha.—What his Highness the Grand Vizier has said is but too true. But the acceptance of the Conference proposals would deprive this Empire of its independence, and the loss of independence is tantamount to the destruction of the State.

"The Sheikh-ul-Islam.—I agree with his Highness the Grand Vizier. These propositions must be rejected.

"The Late Sheikh-ul-Islam.—It is clearly our duty to reject propositions which would rob us of our independence.

"Abedin Bey, Government Commissary on Exchange.—Forty Million Ottomans prefer war to the sullying of their honour. Command, and we shall obey. The ghosts of our departed martyrs are invisibly present at this debate, and exhort us to be up and doing. It needs no speechifying. Reject! Reject!

"The Grand Vizier.—If I understand aright the Council is of opinion that the acceptance of the Conference propositions would deprive Turkey of her independence.

"Unanimous cries of, 'It would!'

The Grand Vizier.—But if some should be of a different opinion, will they understand your motive for taking this view?

"Subhi Pasha.—If the administration of a State is transferred to foreign hands, this clearly means the decomposition of that State.

"Several Ulemas.—Do we interfere with the sovereign right of those European Powers having Mahomedans among their subjects? Neither can we allow of their meddling with Turkey.

"The Grand Vizier.—Though it is very improbable that a general war will ensue if we decline, yet it should be remembered that public opinion is against us in all Europe. We have been traduced, and public opinion is stronger than any other power.

"Djemil Pasha.—If we determine to vindicate our honour, public opinion will be on our side.

"Abedin Bey.—We are proud to think that, in consequence of our answer, six Ambassadors will leave Constantinople simultaneously. It redounds to the glory of the Ottoman race that we are going to give the whole lot of them the same reply.

"Sheik Effendi.—It is a painful thing to provoke public opinion, but what can we do? We have been telling them truthfully our intentions for this long time past; they reject our notions, and insist upon theirs If relying upon Providence, we defend our honour and independence, we may hope to have public opinion ultimately on our side. The non-Mahomedan subjects of His Ottoman Majesty have been accorded an equality of rights with the Mahomedans by the new Constitution. They may tell us what they think of these matters at their leisure.

"Sava Pasha, the Director of the Imperial Lyceum, a Greek.—If the simultaneous departure of six Ambassadors is calculated to disturb public opinion, we must not forget that to cause this event is the only way to save the honour of the Ottoman Empire. All Ottomans are equally concerned in this. If we prefer death to dishonour, we shall succeed in winning the applause of European opinion. European opinion is stronger than the European Governments.

"The Grand Vizier.—No doubt the honour of the citizens is bound up with the honour of their Government. Turkey does not deserve the name of a State if she does not know how to maintain her independence.

"Yaved Pasha, Postmaster-General, an Armenian.—Were such proposals made to any private person he would decline. How much more, then, must the State decline them?

"Effendeian Effendi, the representative of the Patriarch of the Roman Catholic Armenians.—Our ancestors were buried in this country, and we, their descendants, live quietly under the shelter of the Ottoman Throne. We are willing to die for the independence of the Ottoman Empire, and we are sure that history will record our determination as a gallant and necessary resolve. If all Ottoman subjects are agreed, no foreign State will be able to subvert Turkey. God has appointed a certain space of time for each State to exist and flourish; but citizens have simply to do their duty, whatever the consequences may be. If this great Empire is fated to succumb, the Roman Catholic section of its subjects will consider it an honour to perish amid the ruins. It is more manly to receive a bullet in the breast than in the back. Religion is a matter of conscience, but the defence of their country is dear to all denominations alike. The educated men of all religions must prevent fanaticism being kindled among the uneducated. We are grateful to the Grand Vizier for the care bestowed by his Highness in observing the enactments of the new Charter. We deprecate foreign meddling, and we have no love for the Russians, whose intrigues we know, and from whose ruses we have suffered so much. If the Circassians are a public calamity in Bosnia, will they be anything else in the Levant, to which they are to be banished? Let us forget all religious differences, and defend the country shoulder to shoulder. Public opinion is sure to support those who support the right. (This speech was received with universal applause.)

"The Chief Rabbi of the Jews then declared that his co-religionists were determined to die for the independence of the Empire, a declaration which was unanimously approved by all present.

"Yanko Sthades, a Greek Member of the Supreme Council.—We are all proud of being the subjects of a Sovereign who presents his people with a Constitution such as we have received at His Majesty's hands. To preserve this Constitution we are willing to die for our country.

"The Grand Vizier.—The State which accords liberty and independence to its subjects is entitled to demand liberty and independence for itself.

"Rashdi Pasha.—Though the Constitution has been but recently issued, His Majesty promised the concession of extensive public liberties in the Hatt which announced his accession to the Throne. This happened when the Conference was not yet in existence. Accordingly we are indebted for the Constitution to the Sultan not to any pressure exercised upon the Sultan by the Conference.

"The Representative of the Greek Orthodox Patriarch.—In the name of my co-religionists I approve the sentiments uttered by Sava Pasha.

"The Representative of the Protestants.—All subjects have been admitted to an equality of rights by the new Constitution. All are desirous to deprecate foreign interference. As his Highness the Grand Vizier very pertinently observed, this is a serious affair, and should not be decided in a hurry. There may be means found to arrange matters without fighting. I do think we had better leave it to the Cabinet to save our honour. (This speech elicited sarcastic remarks and laughter. There was a cry, 'We will ourselves look after our honour; the days are over and gone when we left that to Ministers.')

"Halet Pasha, Minister of Commerce.—I, too, am ready to defend our honour, but I wish to avoid bloodshed. We should try and settle without having recourse to war. After all, it might be preferable to dispense with hostilities. (A great noise arose after this utterance, with cries of 'Impossible, impossible;' war is unavoidable.')

"The Representative of the Armenian Orthodox Patriarch.—It is hardly necessary for the Armenians to declare that they will stand by the rest of the Ottoman subjects. The Patriarch, who is ill, has sent me any that the Armenians, having always been loyal to Turkey in the past, intend to be so in the future. The Armenians never were secessionists. They call upon all other citizens to unite with them and defend the honour and independence of the State. (General cheers.)

"The Grand Vizier.—Then am I to understand that you reject the demand of a Supervising Commission, raised by the Conference, in whatever way that Commission may be organized? (This question was answered by universal cries of 'Yes, yes, certainly.') Do you reject the modifications proposed by the Ambassadors? Do you unconditionally reject all the various terms submitted to us by the Conference? Do you persist in these rejections, though the Ambassadors are likely to leave Constantinople in consequence? (Cries of 'Yes, yes; certainly.')

"The Grand Vizier.—Those who differ are requested to rise from their seats. Nobody rose, and

"Ibrahim Pasha said,—'Neither in this hall nor outside the walls of this house is there a man to be found so cowardly as to differ from the vote of the Council.

"Faik Pasha, an Italian apothecary, employed in the Medical Department, whose name is Della Sonda.—I vote with the Council, but I beg to draw attention to the reasons matter of our vote. By rejecting the two propositions of the Conference we shall cause bloodshed, whereas, if we accept them, peace will be preserved.

"Tumultuous cries of 'Impossible, impossible!'

"The Grand Vizier.—To settle with the Delegates would launch us on a course which might land us we know not where. War appears preferable to this. Yet I invite you to deliberate upon the expediency of accepting the other points of the programme, though the two objectionable demands may be rejected.

"Khair Ilah Effendi.—I understand the whole Conference programme to be injurious to this country. Let us reject the two most points now; there will be time enough to discuss the rest hereafter. (General token of approbation.)

"Subhi Pasha.—Ministers have determined officially to communicate the new Constitution to the Conference. Is this not to encourage interference?

"The Grand Vizier.—Forty years ago, when the Hatti-Sheriff of Gulhane was proclaimed, the foreign Ambassadors were invited to witness the ceremony, and officially provided with copies of the decree. The same was done 20 years ago, as regards the Firman, with the Treaty of Peace.

"Subhi Pasha.—Certainly, but this was necessary at the time, because otherwise the decree might not have been observed. At present everything is different. (Considerable excitement.)

"Damad Mahmoud Pasha, Director of the Artillery and Engineering Department.—Let us reject the two most important points at once. Should the Cabinets deem it necessary to submit to us any modifications, they can easily convene another meeting of the Grand Council.

"After this the vote was universally agreed to and ratified."

The original of the above official report is in Turkish.

## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

*(Pall Mall Budget.)*

THE principal interest in the news received from Eastern Europe this week lies in the negotiations for peace which are going on between Turkey and Servia and Montenegro. Midhat Pasha, it appears, sent identical notes to the Princes of Servia and Montenegro inviting them to make peace with the Porte before the armistice expired. Prince Milan and Prince Nicholas, it is stated, both asked for counsel from St. Petersburg, and the Russian Government in both instances replied that it had originally discountenanced the commencement of war, and that it would now willingly see the Princes conclude peace on satisfactory terms. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that the following are the terms offered by the Porte to Servia:—1. The *status quo ante*. 2. No territorial concession. 3 No money indemnity. 4. No occupation of fortresses. 5. Certain guarantees—not yet defined, to be settled during the negotiations—to be given by Servia for the non-recommencement of hostilities in the future." This latter demand is said to have caused serious uneasiness at Belgrade, and, until Turkey gives explanations about the meaning of the guarantee which she asks for, the Prince of Servia does not, it is stated, seem much disposed to go on. Montenegro has not yet, as far as is known, expressed its readiness to enter into direct negotiations. According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* the English and Austrian Governments have advised the Porte not to insist upon any guarantees from Servia, on the ground that the utter exhaustion of the country is the best possible pledge for its good conduct for many years to come.

Various rumours have been published regarding the Circular which Russia has been said to be about issuing to the Powers as to the next step to be taken now that the Conference has failed. Nobody pretends, however, to have seen the document, or even to be quite sure that it is yet written. The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, who gives a very full account of it by anticipation last week, declares his unabated confidence in his informant, and states that nothing material in his report was of his own interpolating. The information is said to have been received before the close of the Conference, at the moment when its issue was foreseen:—"The issue of the Russian Memorandum in the sense indicated seemed then a settled thing; but since the Conference closed hesitation appears to have arisen as to the language to be addressed to Europe, and this explains the silence hitherto preserved." The semi-official *Montags Revue* of Vienna believes itself enabled to state that the expected Note will open up an entirely new phase of the Eastern Question. It "will reduce the present situation to one or the other of the following alternatives, viz., whether the European Powers are determined to attribute a merely Platonic character to the views they have expressed at the Conference, or whether the Powers will participate in bringing a more rigorous pressure to bear upon the Porte. The former would probably result in procrastination, whereas the latter would lead to further independent action on the part of Russia. In any case the Porte will have to hasten its movements if it intends by carrying out the Constitution and by a speedy conclusion of peace with Servia and Montenegro to deprive Russia of all grounds for any contemplated intervention." The *Montags Revue* concludes by saying that although the danger of war is not in threatening proximity, it can only be forced to disappear from the political horizon by great exertions.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Wednesday, says:—After much hesitation, a peculiar plan seems to have been determined upon at St. Petersburg. The present state of things, which is neither peace nor war, is to be indefinitely prolonged. Not caring to fight the Turkish troops in their present condition, yet loth to abandon a campaign which opens so well Russia is fain to adopt an ingenious expedient. Trusting she can better afford the strain of prolonged mobilization than Turkey, Russia will keep her troops on the frontier, thus compelling Turkey to do the like. If Turkey imitates the Russian example, her finances are expected to give way and her people to clamour for peace at any price before many months are over; whereas if, to obviate this calamity, Turkey takes the desperate step of anticipating the Russian attack, the Russians, who would then fight in their own country and on carefully prepared fields, are sufficiently confident of victory. To exercise redoubled pressure upon Turkey, the Pruth will probably be crossed, if not now, at least at a later stage. As to the Danube, it is not likely to be taken in hand before the fighting capacity of Turkey has been sensibly diminished by delay. With a view to these contingencies, the Russian army in Bessarabia is continually increased, while all the South Russian fortresses are being made ready for defence. In these circumstances, Turkey thinks it necessary to ask for guarantees against Servia taking part in a possible resumption of hostilities.

The elections to the Turkish Parliament have begun, and the Parliament will meet, it is stated, on the 1st of March. The Pera correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that the Turks are working energetically to bring the new Constitution into operation, and deputies are being everywhere elected by "administrative local councils." The same correspondent says that the Porte has resolved to carry into execution of its own accord most of the reforms proposed by the European Plenipotentiaries at the late Conference. It has applied to France for two majors and two captains to organize a gendarmerie, and has requested that Mr. Stephen Cave and a French financier should be sent to assist in the reorganization of their finances. No British financier, however, will, it is said, be nominated until peace has been definitively established. Midhat Pasha has issued a circular informing the governors of the vilayets that, in spite of the failure of the Conference, the good relations hitherto existing between the Porte and the Powers still continue, and ordering them to maintain friendly relations with the foreign consuls and subjects, and to take measures to prevent all disorder. Safvet Pasha has sent information to the Turkish representatives abroad of the issue of an Imperial irade, which orders that in accordance with the new Constitution non-Mussulman children shall be at once admitted into the military schools. It was stated the other day that an edict had been signed by Midhat Pasha decreeing the entire disarmament of the population, but this report has been contradicted.

All the Plenipotentiaries sent to attend the Conference have now left Constantinople. Sir Henry Elliot left on the 26th ult. On the previous day he was presented with an address, which had been signed by a large number of the English residents at Constantinople as well as Turks. After thanking the deputation who presented the address, Sir Henry Elliot said:—"The past year has been one of great anxiety and trials. On the last occasion of your visiting me much anxiety and misapprehension were also felt, although then, as now, I considered the danger to be exaggerated. I must admit, it is true, feeling the heavy burden of responsibility weighing upon me; I was sensible that the interest committed to my charge might be endangered, and I thought then that I had not sufficient means at my disposal to protect them. That danger has, however, entirely passed away, and there now exists between Mussulmans and Christians a feeling without precedent in the history of the Empire. I hope that when I meet you again a few months hence I shall find a great improvement in the position of the country." Notwithstanding the bad weather, all the Foreign Ambassadors, it is stated, except General Ignatieff, went on board the steamer to take leave of Sir Henry. General Ignatieff, Baron von Werther, and Count Zichy left on Saturday, and the Comte de Chaudordy and Count Corti on Tuesday.

## RUSSIA.

*(From the "Times" Prussian Correspondent)*

BERLIN, JAN. 31.

AFTER much hesitation, a peculiar plan seems to have been determined upon at St. Petersburg. The present state of things, which is neither peace nor war, is to be indefinitely prolonged. Not caring to fight the Turkish troops in their present condition, yet loth to abandon a campaign which opens so well, Russia is fain to adopt an ingenious expedient. Trusting she can better afford the strain of prolonged mobilization than Turkey, Russia will keep her troops on the frontier, thus compelling Turkey, to do the like. If Turkey imitates the Russian example, her finances are expected to give way and her people to clamour for peace at any price before many months are over; whereas if, to obviate this calamity, Turkey takes the desperate step of anticipating the Russian attack, the Russians, who would then fight in their own country and on carefully-prepared fields, are sufficiently confident of victory. To exercise redoubled pressure upon Turkey, the Pruth will probably be crossed, if not now, at least at a later stage. As to the Danube, it is not likely to be taken in hand before the fighting capacity of Turkey has been sensibly diminished by delay. With a view to these contingencies, the Russian army in Bessarabia is continually increased, while all the South Russian fortresses are being made ready for defence. In these circumstances, Turkey thinks it necessary to ask for guarantees against Servia taking part in a possible resumption of hostilities.

*(From the "Times" Austrian Correspondent.)*

VIENNA, JAN. 31.

NOTHING is known here of the Russian Circular Note or, indeed, of any direct official step taken by the Russian Government since the close of the Conference. Even the *pourparlers* which the Russian representatives abroad may have had at the Courts to which they are accredited seem to have been of rather a general nature, revealing very little or nothing of the ulterior designs and intentions of Russia. Their object seemed to be rather to get than to give information, and such was the reserve observed, that it would not be very safe to form any conjectures on the future action of Russia. All this would rather indicate that the struggle between the War and Peace Parties in St. Petersburg is not yet decided, and that the Russian Government has not made up its mind what step to take next. Whatever action may be taken, Russia has more reason than ever to consider it well, and, before taking it, to be well prepared to follow it up. In the circumstances, it does not seem surprising that Russia should take her time before deciding. This time is, however, being well employed in another direction, and the warlike preparations are being continued energetically and on a larger scale than before. Nothing has been done, however, hitherto which would indicate that the beginning of a war may be so very close at hand, but so much the more to leave no doubt of the resolution to follow up the war should it break out. Renewed attempts have been made to find money at Amsterdam and in Germany, but with no more success than before, so that little else remains than to increase the Floating Debt and issue Treasury bonds. The reserve observed by Russia hitherto and the feverish activity in the armaments may be taken as a tolerably sure sign that this time Russia will not speak before she is quite prepared for every contingency which might follow.

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